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## WETS SCHEME TO GET LEGION TO ADOPT PLANK FAVORING BEER AND WINE AMENDMENT

Bonus Argument Used to Influence Service Men to Repudiate Ideals Set Up in Constitution Adopted When Legion Was Founded

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Under adroitly exerted pressure by forces opposed to prohibition efforts are being made to induce the American Legion at its convention in New Orleans on Oct. 18 to adopt a resolution favoring a wine and beer amendment, the argument used being that this would insure the passage of a soldier compensation bill which would be approved by the President.

Proof of this propaganda is seen especially throughout the middle west, where the efforts to nullify prohibition are most active. An instance of this angling for soldiers' votes to support the wet program is seen in the coupling of the bonus with beer and wine in Chicago. One billboard displays in bold letters such catchy sentences as these:

PAY THE BOYS THEIR BONUS  
TAX LIGHT WINES AND BEER  
MOONSHINE PAYS NO TAX

Such a huge sign covers a large part of the front of the Primal Products Company in a section of the city particularly foreign in population and where many thousands of service men are compelled to pass daily to and from work. The liquor interests cleverly link the two issues in their campaign to "educate the public" to the needs for return of light wine and beer.

Would Contradict Legion Ideas

In this effort, to win support the liquor interests disregard the fact that the American Legion could not take such a step without stigmatizing itself and dimming the honors which the men who fought for civilization wear. Its record is against any such move. There are letters from its highest officers denying that the Legion as a body would ever take such a stand. And its declaration of the fundamentals for which it stands indicate that from its inception it was pledged to observe the Constitution of the United States as one of its highest duties.

Some posts already have voted on the proposed action at New Orleans, which would violate the Legion's sacred declaration. Washington post voted in favor of it, but in Virginia it was opposed, almost two to one, and Toledo, O., spoke in no uncertain terms against such a debasement of the Legion's standards.

Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy, of the early leaders in the Legion movement, as far back as 1919 felt that the impression that the Legion was an anti-prohibition organization ought not to get abroad and he so expressed himself to Andrew B. Wood, assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, telling him that Henry D. Lindley, as chairman of the executive committee, would be in a position to state clearly and authoritatively the attitude of the Legion.

In a letter from Mr. Lindley to Mr. Wood, date of Aug. 19, 1919, he declared that as an organization the American Legion will take no part in any movement for or against prohibition. The action of any local post merely expresses the views of individual members and does not in any way bind the state or national organization.

Pledged to Law and Order

Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, on Dec. 17, 1921, wrote to Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, as follows:

December 10, and I assure you that one of the principal objects of the American Legion during the coming year will I have just received your letter of

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## CABINET DECIDES THREE-MILE LIMIT GOVERNS DRY NAVY

Ship Seizures in Four League Zone Must Be Based on Own Crew's Deliveries

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Announcement was officially made at the White House this afternoon that the prohibition navy would not be allowed to search and seize ships suspected of bootlegging contraband liquor outside the three-mile zone unless it could be proved that the ships had established communication with the shore.

It is understood that representations were made directly to President Harding by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, that the search and seizure of British ships beyond the three-mile zone would be in violation of international treaties, unless the prohibition agents had evidence to indicate that the British vessel was actually sending its own dories or men from its crew ashore with the liquor.

According to the White House announcement the question of search and seizure of rum-running vessels was discussed at today's meeting of the Cabinet and the decision was reached to issue instructions to the prohibition enforcement office.

This would mean that a foreign vessel could be stationed just beyond the three-mile limit, with its holds filled with liquor, and if an American vessel should go out to the liquor ship and take a cargo aboard, this vessel would be subject to search and seizure, but the foreign ship which supplied the liquor could not be touched.

Britain Claimed Grievance

In order to seize the supply ship, the prohibition officers would have to have evidence to show that actual members of the crew of the supply ship or its lifesaving boats or own accomplices had carried the contraband liquor within the three-mile zone.

It was explained on behalf of President Harding that the authority granted by Congress in the tariff act of 1922 to go 12 miles from shore in searching and seizing alleged bootleggers, if carried out, would involve this country in undesirable controversy with foreign countries.

Though Great Britain was not mentioned specifically by the White House spokesman this country has been the one claiming a grievance against the activity of the dry fleet on what is claimed to be the high seas.

The attitude of the British Government, as learned by The Christian Science Monitor from official sources, is that it has no sympathy for the rum runners, but it believes the greater question of freedom of the seas involved in the issue.

There have been a number of searches and seizures of British ships all the way out to 12 miles at sea in the last few days, and this has hastened an understanding on the issue.

The prohibition fleet has been operating under the Customs Act and it was claimed by Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, that old laws on the statute books allowed the customs officials to go out 12 miles in preventing smuggling.

Gold Seizure Upheld by Court

At the White House it was said that the case of the British schooner Grace and Ruby, which was seized just beyond the three-mile limit of Salem, Mass., was to serve as a test case.

It was understood that the Grace and Ruby case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court to test the authority of this country to make such a seizure.

James M. Morton Jr., in the United States Circuit Court in Boston, has

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## CONFERENCE IN CHANGCHUN ENDS IN EXPECTED BREAKDOWN

Japan Will Explain to Powers Her Attitude—Charges Against Soviet—Delegates Leave

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Sept. 26.—The Japanese Government proposes to communicate to the Powers the proceedings of the Changchun Conference with the object of making clear Japan's standpoint on the various issues brought up at the conference, together with the causes of its failure. The news of a breakdown has been expected at Tokyo since the Russian delegates revealed the disingenuousness of their position, when Adolph Joffe assumed an attitude of surprise at the fact that Japan intended to occupy the northern portion of Sakhalin Island until a settlement was reached on the Nikolaevsk massacre.

Tokyo only entered into the negotiations after months of preliminary conversations with representatives of the Russian authorities both here and in Peking, believing that the way was at last clear to, at any rate, consider the subject of a commercial agreement between Japan and the Soviet Government. Japan determined at the same time to proceed with the withdrawal of troops from the mainland of Manchuria whatever course the conference might take. Today the Japanese official world realizes the futility of reaching their early expectations.

What will follow the breakdown of the conference is now the question, but it undoubtedly means the prolongation of the intermittent warfare in Eastern Siberia, and the continued disorganization of commerce, even if matters do not become more involved and Japan is not again drawn into active military operations. The final instructions of the Japanese Foreign Office to its representative, Mr. Matsudaira, point out that the Russians completely ignored the bona fides of the Japanese delegates, at the same time advancing insincere proposals. Mr. Matsudaira and Mr. Matsusawa are leaving Changchun today.

The condition that the scope of the negotiations and treaty that might result should be confined closely to Eastern Siberia. Yet, in the consideration of the first section of the draft treaty, which dealt with propaganda and hostilities, the Soviet representatives, it is said, tried to have it admitted that the understanding of those points should apply to all Russia.

Soviets' Repeated Attempts

Refused by the Japanese, the attempt was renewed again and again in connection with sections dealing with the protection of the lives and property of Japanese in Siberia and Far Eastern citizens in Japan and Korea.

The Japanese Government refused to enlarge the scope of the treaty, holding that it must stand by the position taken by the United States Government in declining to recognize the Soviet Government under existing conditions. It did, however, inform Mr. Joffe that it would be willing to undertake consultation regarding the re-establishment of business relations with European Russia, but only after the negotiations respecting the Far Eastern Republic and Eastern Siberia were satisfactorily concluded by treaty.

This government also trusts that suitable arrangement may be agreed upon in the interest of peace to preserve the freedom of the Straits pending the conference to conclude a final treaty of peace between Turkey, Greece and the Allies."

ARTICLE 27 NON-RETROACTIVE

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 26.—President Obregon has signed a decree declaring non-retroactive Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, which provides that the Mexican Government retains ownership of the sub-soil on all property giving it mineral and oil property rights. M. E. Johnson, editor of Mexico, a local periodical, says he has been informed.



Map Shows Sakhalin Island, Northern Portion of Which Is Present Occupied by Japanese Troops for the Stated Purpose of Protecting Japanese Residents. Russian Delegates at the Changchun Conference Were Informed That the Troops Would Not Be Removed Until a Settlement of the Nikolaevsk Massacre Had Been Reached

The American Government is gratified," said Mr. Hughes, "to observe that the proposal of the three allied governments seeks to insure effectively the liberty of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus, as well as protection of racial and religious minorities. These points of the proposal are clearly in accord with American sentiment.

"This government also trusts that suitable arrangement may be agreed upon in the interest of peace to preserve the freedom of the Straits pending the conference to conclude a final treaty of peace between Turkey, Greece and the Allies."

PROTEST TO ALLIES

The Angora Government has protested to the Allies against the presence in the Bosphorus of the Greek flagship *Averoff*, which it alleges infringes the neutrality of the Constantinople region. The remaining members of the Greek military mission, the personnel of the Greek naval base, which was discontinued yesterday, and prominent members of the Greek colony have boarded the *Averoff*, which is leaving shortly for Athens.

A large Greek transport filled with troops and artillery passed through the Bosphorus yesterday on the way to Rodosto, to strengthen the army in Thrace. The Greek newspapers announce the arrival in Thrace of Generals Papoulas, Nider and Leonardiopoulos and other prominent military leaders who are expected to reconstruct the army and inspire the men with new spirit.

The Greek residents of Constantinople are apprehensive of the results should the Turkish Nationalists take over the capital.

"If the Kemalists take Constantinople and attack us," said one prominent Greek, "an executive for an American corporation, today, 'we will fire our homes before we flee, and will not leave a penny's worth of property.'

"A Turkish invasion without the restraining influence of allied forces may bring consequences far more terrible than in Smyrna. The Christina minorities so ignominiously abandoned by the Allies will again,

## BRITAIN GIVES TURKS 48 HOURS TO GET OUT OF DARDANELLES ZONE

Ultimatum Warns Ottoman Forces of Serious Consequences Involved in Occupation of Neutral Area and Calls for Troops' Withdrawal

## ALLIES SETTLE ON MUDANIA FOR ARMISTICE CONFERENCE

Kemalists Call for Admission of Russia, Bulgaria and Persia to Meeting With Allies—Pledge Asked That British Positions Will Not Be Re-enforced

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26 (By The Associated Press)—Another body of a thousand Turkish cavalry crossed the neutral zone from Ereglisi today. This movement is like that at Erenkele, apparently concerted before the receipt of the allied note. General Harrington, the British commander, was declared to be exhausting every channel to secure a peaceful withdrawal of both forces.

General Harrington, the British commander-in-chief here, sent an ultimatum today to Mustapha Kemal by wireless, giving him 48 hours from the receipt of the telegram to withdraw his forces from Kum Kaleh (Kum Kalesi), at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

General Harrington is urging Hamid Bey, the Turkish Nationalist representative here, to notify Kemal Pasha by wireless of the grave responsibility he will incur if he compels the Allies to expel these forces. It is understood a sufficient time limit will be given for these communications.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26 (By The Associated Press)—Another body of the Turkish Nationalist Government to the allied peace note has been completed, and comprises acceptance of the conditions laid down at the Paris Conference, according to Essad Bey, aide-de-camp to Mustapha Kemal

the year 1463, save Christianity in Europe by their lives.

"This is no more a war of conquest, it is a war of religion. Europe is threatened with a Moslem renaissance."

Simultaneously with their occupation yesterday of Erenkeui, it is learned, the Turkish Nationalists also took possession of Kum Kalesi, at the mouth of the Dardanelles. The occupying forces consisted of cavalry.

Seizure of these places constitutes violation of the neutral zone of the Straits. The Kemalists have an entire cavalry corps at Adrianople, 50 miles southeast of Chanak.

The Angora Government yesterday officially announced that two Kemalist cavalry divisions, totaling 3000 men, occupied Erenkeui. Armed with machine guns, the Turkish cavalry returned within the neutral zone at Chanak. General Harlington, the British High Commissioner, instructed the Nationalist representative here to request Mustapha Kemal Pasha to order their withdrawal. The failure to comply, given a reasonable time, would fall upon the heads of the Kemalists, the instructions said.

#### Force Ready for Thrace

It is learned that the Porte has organized a force of 10,000 men to take over the administration in Thrace. Many large motor trucks purchased for the purpose, are transporting 300 men daily to Turkish Thrace. The Turkish War Office, which has drawn up the plans for the expedition, has enrolled all reserve officers who were unable to join the Kemalist army.

Funds have been liberally subscribed for the equipment and maintenance of a volunteer army, which already has taken up important strategic points in Thrace. All road junctions and mail heads in Turkish Thrace were occupied by strong forces Sunday evening. Gen. Zia Pasha, the Turkish war minister, inspected the troops Sunday. The object of the movement is to cut off the retreat of the Greek troops when pressed by the Kemalists, who may attempt a landing at Midia, on the Black Sea, about 50 miles from the mouth of the Bosphorus.

#### A Crossing Requested

It is understood the Kemalists have asked the Allies unofficially for permission to transport troops from the Asiatic banks of the Dardanelles to the European side by means of pontoon bridges. If the authority is granted, crossing by this method could easily be accomplished, as the shortest distance between the two shores is less than a mile. The main forces of the Kemalists are now 15 miles from Chanak.

It is understood the Allies may not object to the passage of a small military and administrative force into Thrace by way of Midia. This would avoid violation of the neutral zone.

This city is in full cry of exultation over the announcement that the Allies were prepared to return Thrace to Turkey. The Turkish newspapers published special editions with the momentous news, some of them printing photographs of the ancient capital of Adrianople, which is quite as sacred to the Turks as Constantinople. Others published full page photographs of Kemal with a halo around his head, as well as glowing accounts of the achievements of the Turkish army.

#### General Maurice's Opinion

The city is a riot of red flags which street venders have sold by the thousands. In the evening prayers from the minarets thanks were rendered to Allah that Thrace had been restored.

Maj.-Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, the British military expert, who has just returned from a visit to the British positions at Chanak, expressed the opinion the British would be able, if necessary, to hold this key position against any attempts to drive them out. General Maurice thought there was no question that Mustapha Kemal would accept the allied proposals, with reservations.

"But if he elects to fight us," added the General, "we are prepared. Our land, naval and air forces are such that we can prevent him from crossing the Straits and invading Thrace and can successfully keep him out of Constantinople."

Our positions at Chanak, which command the narrows of the Dardanelles, are adequate to thwart any attempt he may make on the Straits with the object of reaching Constantinople. Our troops, which have held Chanak ever since the so-called neutral zone, was first delimited, have been largely reinforced and there is a considerable fleet in the neighborhood. Further forces are en route from England, Malta, Egypt and Palestine.

#### Chanak a Strong Position

"With the aid of marines landed from the fleet I consider Chanak a very strong position. Three lines of trenches have been dug. These are protected by barbed wire and supported by strong posts. Owing to the position of the ground it is easy to support the defenses by gunfire from the fleet and by the heavy artillery which has been brought from Malta and landed at Killid Bahr, on the European side of the Straits.

Chanak, which is near the historic plains of Troy, could be captured only after a heavy bombardment and an attack by a well-organized force. This means there is ample time for the British re-enforcements now en route to reach the Dardanelles before the Turks can bring up their troops against Chanak.

"Our forces can hold this position against anything which our adversaries can bring against it. Our equipment there is even more ad-

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## Greeks Resolved to Defend Thrace

By Special Cable

Athens, Sept. 26  
**G**ENERAL PAPOULAS has appointed Commander Polymachos Governor of Thrace and has authorized him to proceed immediately with measures to reorganize, and reinstate harmony and discipline in the Greek Army there.

The Allied proposition regarding the return of Thrace, including Adrianople, to the Turkish rule has aroused great disappointment here. The Government, the army, the press and the people have unanimously decided to defend Thrace. Thracians of all races have pledged unlimited support.

vanced than that used during the World War.

Major-General Maurice said the power of the Kemalist Army should not be exaggerated. It consisted, he said, of six army corps, one of which was a cavalry corps, comprising in all 180,000 men, more than half of whom could be regarded as fighting troops.

"Its equipment is very varied," added the general, "embracing Turkish, Russian, French and Italian arms. It has modern 5½-inch artillery and 60 airplanes. It is not, however, to be compared in organization and discipline with a first-class European army."

**British Army Commander  
Requests Turkish Troops  
to Withdraw From Erenkeui.**

LONDON, Sept. 25 (By the Associated Press)—Further indications of the restlessness of the Turkish Nationalists over their enforced idleness while waiting for peace to be arranged are recounted in late dispatches from Constantinople.

Two divisions of Turkish cavalry, or about 3000 men, have occupied Erenkeui, which lies only 10 miles southwest of Chanak, the main British position on the southern shore of the Dardanelles, and eight miles east of Kum Kalesi, from which heavy guns can dominate the entrance to the Straits from the Aegean Sea.

Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles Harlington, British Commander, has sent a request to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Nationalist chief, for the withdrawal of the cavalry. Pending receipt of his reply a British mobile column has been stationed between Chanak and Erenkeui, ready for eventualities.

Reports of disturbed conditions in Constantinople itself with the secret mobilization of men and munitions in Stamboul, the Turkish quarter, were capped by dispatches which said that Lady Harlington and the wives of 16 other superior officers had left the city, and that the remaining officers' wives were preparing to leave today. The exodus also included many prominent local journalists, and 20,000 Greeks were said to be applying for passports.

The Sublime Porte is not letting the opportunity pass to safeguard that part of Thrace promised to Turkey under the Allies' conditions of peace, and a force of 10,000 men has been organized. Important strategic points already have been occupied, with the object of cutting off the retreat of the Greeks, when, as expected, a force of Nationalists lands at Midia on the Black Sea, and drives westward.

The allied military authorities in Constantinople, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from that city dated Monday, have ordered the evacuation of the residents of the villages close to Daridja, in the neutral zone protecting Constantinople and the Bosphorus.

The Allies are making good progress in removing the remaining refugees from Smyrna, according to news in official quarters today. Some 25 ships have been contributed from allied sources, while the Americans are engaged energetically in organizing the relief of the refugees.

#### Muslims in India

Thank Italy for Support

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 26—Mr. Chotans, president of the Indian Muhammadan Association, has sent a message to the Tribuna of this city, in which he expresses the gratitude of the 70,000,000 Muhammadans in India for the Italian support of the Kemalist cause. He asks the Tribuna to convey their thanks to the Italian Government and to the people.

The Italian press has resumed its campaign against the intervention of Rumania in the Jugoslavia peace conference. The Idea Nazionale says that once it is decided to put the Straits, the Bosphorus, and the Sea of Marmara under the control of the League of Nations, those states should address the League if their rights are diminished. Especially Jugoslavia, it adds, should not take further interest in the Eastern question, as the Turkish European boundary has already been settled by the Allies' decision to give the Turks Adrianople and the territory back to the River Maritsa.

## RICH "STRIKES" MADE IN CALIFORNIA FIELD START A GOLD RUSH

RANDSBURG, Cal., Sept. 26—Announcement coming almost simultaneously of gold and silver strikes in seven mines of the Rand mining district caused a repetition of early California scenes here yesterday and today.

Butte Avenue, the principal street of Randsburg, was choked with excited townspeople and visitors. Leases and properties changed hands at a lively pace. Since the announcement of the strikes, a newspaper, a brokerage office and several shops have been established.

The mines in which paying ore was asserted to have been found are widely scattered over the Rand district, which was the scene of a gold rush about 25 years ago.

## GREECE MAY FORM NATIONAL CABINET

New Ministry Would Include  
Two Former Premiers and  
General Metaxas

ATHENS, Sept. 26 (By the Associated Press)—The Premier, Mr. Triantafyllakos, is planning to strengthen his Cabinet still further, according to the newspapers, by proposing the creation of a National Ministry representing all sections.

This move is described as the Cabinet's answer to the project of bringing General Metaxas into power, and is hailed not only as a clever political initiative but also as a step calculated to assure a united Greece at this moment of complete international isolation.

Two former premiers, Mr. Gounaris and Mr. Stratos, and also General Metaxas, would be invited to become members of the ministry under the Coalition scheme as outlined.

Public opinion in Greece is exercised over the reported mobilizing of Serbian forces near the northern frontier of Greece together with the activities of the Bulgarians. The opinion is expressed that Jugoslavia and Bulgaria plan to take advantage of Greece's present position, occupy Macedonia and thus secure outlets on the Aegean Sea.

Because Eleutherios Venizelos does not recognize either King Constantine or the existing régime, the Greek Government cannot ask for the collaboration of Mr. Venizelos in the present grave hour, the Premier, Mr. Triantafyllakos, declares. This statement was made because of press reports that he was considering the inclusion of Mr. Venizelos in a new national ministry representing all sections.

The Premier said he believed in a policy of conciliation, but that the Greek people had expressed their will concerning the King in no uncertain terms, voting by a big majority for his return. Until Mr. Venizelos had bowed before the voice of the people the Premier did not see how his collaboration would be possible.

## CABINET DECIDES THREE-MILE LIMIT GOVERS DRY NAVY

(Continued from Page 1)

held that the Government acted within its rights in going out after the Grace & Ruby, since it was obviously attempting to violate American laws.

The decision of the President and his Cabinet to forbid the dry fleet to search and seize ships out to 12 miles, though they are authorized to do so by Congress, deals a blow to the fleet's efforts to prevent smuggling.

It was hoped by the prohibition officers that search and seizure would be allowed that far at sea, as the further out operations are the more difficult it would be to smuggle.

Incidentally it was intimated at the White House that the prohibition enforcement officers at sea would not be allowed to get "overzealous" in enforcing the law.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, commenting on the White House decision, said:

"The hovering act has been in effect since the inception of the Government; the United States Circuit Court recently sustained the 12-mile limit; the Congress enacted it into law and it is difficult to see how the enforcement can be evaded, unless the courts decide otherwise."

Law Standing 125 Years

The hovering acts have been on our statute books since 1787. They provide, in effect, that every master of any vessel laden with merchandise bound to any port of the United States, shall, on arrival within four leagues of the coast, produce on request of the customs officer, the master shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$500. Another section provides that the penalty against the master shall constitute a lien against the vessel, and still another confers authority to board vessels within four leagues.

It is only since the advent of national prohibition that some nations have questioned the right of the United States to enact such laws. The right of a nation to protect itself arises from its own sovereignty and not from the consent of other nations. Practically every nation has enacted laws against rum smuggling and extended this line beyond the three-mile limit. Norway last year extended it to 10 miles. While it strengthens the enforceability of the law to have an international agreement, yet practically all of the nations have enacted their laws on the ground that they have a right to protect themselves from rum smugglers and other violators of the law.

## POLISH PARLIAMENT RATIFIES TREATY OF FOUR BALTIMORE STATES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The Polish Parliament ratified last Friday the Baltic treaty signed last spring by representatives of four of the Baltic states—Poland, Finland, Estonia and Latvia—according to advices received by the Polish Legation here.

The treaty previously had been ratified by Estonia and Latvia, and now is operative in those two states and Poland. The Finnish Parliament rejected the treaty and dismissed the Finnish Foreign Minister for signing it, because of certain military features contained in the agreement. Lithuania was not a signatory to the pact.

The treaty provides for the fullest co-operation in the solution of the various problems of the signatory states, and is expected to have a stabilizing influence in the region of the Baltic.

The Government of Finland, while rejecting the treaty because of the military obligations, sent a note affirming that Finland fully understands the necessity for unity among the Baltic states.

The mines in which paying ore was asserted to have been found are widely scattered over the Rand district, which was the scene of a gold rush about 25 years ago.

batteries or the distance of a cannon shot. When the range of guns was approximately three miles, this distance was stated to be three miles. Even the states which by treaty or statute defined their limits at three miles did not recognize this as the limit of their jurisdiction for all purposes, and the three-mile limit has not become so generally recognized nor accepted as to be regarded as a fundamental principle of international law defining a limit beyond which a sovereign may not extend its jurisdiction by legislation or protective purposes.

## TZECHE CURRENCY SHOWS STEADY RISE

Appreciation Has Effect of Pro-  
ducing Industrial Crisis—Cost  
of Living and Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—"A year

ago the American dollar was worth nearly 100 Czechoslovak crowns; since then the Czechoslovak crown has risen steadily in value until the dollar is worth about 30 crowns—that is to say, the currency of Czechoslovak has now more than threefold the value it had last fall," said an attaché of the Czechoslovak legation here.

"It is only natural that this appreciation of Czechoslovak currency, coupled with the entire collapse of the currencies of Czechoslovakia's customers, Germany and Austria, has produced a serious industrial crisis in Czechoslovakia, dependent as it is on export trade to so large an extent.

Factories are closing down, and an unemployment looms in the near future. There is only one remedy for the crisis—prices of production must come down so as to enable the manufacturers to resume export.

A reduction in the cost of production implies first of all a cheapening of the food supply and of daily necessities for the masses, for no reduction of wage can be suggested without the cost of living being first reduced;

then transport charges must be lowered,

alleviations must be made in respect of taxation, and economy must be enforced in public administration.

"Happily employees as well as employers are convinced that a decisive moment has arrived in which a reasonable degree of personal sacrifice is not only duty but common sense.

In the meantime a breach has already been made in food prices. Compared with July 1, the price of wheat flour has fallen by 27 per cent, rice by 45 per cent, American lard by 41 per cent, rye by 18 per cent, and so on. Then, again, a successful start has been begun on necessities, such as clothing and footwear, and one or two enterprising firms are doing a brisk trade by selling their wares at prices ranging from 50 to 100 per cent lower than obtained in March last. The Government has declared its determination to see that prices come down.

The Czechoslovak Cabinet met recently to consider the crisis and the measures to be taken to accelerate reduction of prices. The Government's program includes measures to meet temporary unemployment, economies in administration, reduction of the coal tax, and of railway and other tariffs. The Government has issued a proclamation calling upon all sections of the community to assist in overcoming the present crisis, which is pointed out, differs from other crises, in that it is no bankruptcy crisis, but one arising out of progress and recovery and once overcome is likely to be followed by a rapid approach to normal conditions."

Law Standing 125 Years

The hovering acts have been on our statute books since 1787. They provide, in effect, that every master of any vessel laden with merchandise bound to any port of the United States, shall, on arrival within four leagues of the coast, produce on request of the customs officer, the master shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$500. Another section provides that the penalty against the master shall constitute a lien against the vessel, and still another confers authority to board vessels within four leagues.

It is only since the advent of national prohibition that some nations have questioned the right of the United States to enact such laws. The right of a nation to protect itself arises from its own sovereignty and not from the consent of other nations. Practically every nation has enacted laws against rum smuggling and extended this line beyond the three-mile limit. Norway last year extended it to 10 miles. While it strengthens the enforceability of the law to have an international agreement, yet practically all of the nations have enacted their laws on the ground that they have a right to protect themselves from rum smugglers and other violators of the law.

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## UNITED STATES SAID TO SEEK PAYMENTS

Congressman, Speaking in London, Declares Americans Do Not Favor Cancellation

LONDON, Sept. 26. (By The Associated Press)—The disposition of the people of the United States is to require payment of the inter-allied debts owing to America, Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio, declared in an address today at a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Burton, who emphasized that he was speaking as an individual, said three considerations had contributed toward arrival at this conclusion.

First was the feeling that international credit and especially debts between nations "have a certain degree of sanctity—I might say of sacredness."

### Credit's Importance

"No one can exaggerate the importance of credit to the modern financial and industrial world," he continued. "Cancellation or repudiation of debts would create not merely confusion in the financial world, but would seriously impair future development."

The result would rest with especial weight upon such a country as England, where for centuries English currency and English obligations have been the very synonyms for stability and assured payment. Common fairness dictates that this record for meeting her obligations should create no discrimination to her disadvantage."

The second consideration was that the amounts loaned to the foreign countries by the United States were provided by loans obtained from the people, and with no small degree of difficulty. The advances were not from an overflowing revenue, but were made possible by the action of the United States in becoming a borrower alike with these debtors, and at the same time.

### Taxes in America

The burden of taxation in America, he declared, was quite as heavy, if not heavier, than that in the European countries whose obligations were held by the United States.

In case of cancellation of these debts, he asked what assurance there was that the resources which otherwise would be applied upon the debt payments might not be utilized for the expansion of military and naval establishments, which would thus create an ever-present threat of future conflict and destruction.

The third consideration he outlined as follows:

A very considerable fraction of the advances made were after the actual close of the war, and were for reparation and the creation of new enterprises rather than for the prosecution of war in a time of great emergency.

### No Territory Acquired

It must be said that at the time these loans were made the legislation authorizing them and popular expectation both alike contemplated payment. In the war itself, the United States was not subjected to the same surpassing dangers as her allies, and in peace she sought no acquisition of territory. Large indemnities were not expected by her.

It is important too strongly emphasize the fact that the only effective means for payment of the debts and healing of the economic life of the nations must depend upon progressing disarmament and the maintenance of peace.

Mr. Burton explained the traditional aloofness of the United States from European affairs which, he said, explained the caution of the American people in regard to entering the League of Nations. America, however, would lend the utmost support in a movement for the establishment of a sort of United States of Europe.

## LEGION TO RENEW FIGHT FOR BONUS

Ultimate Victory Assured, Is Belief of Col. Hanford MacNider

### By Special Cable

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The fight for compensation for the men and women who served in the World War has just started. Col. Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, declared in a statement upon his arrival here, last night, on his way to Rock Island, to attend the Illinois legion convention.

"The battle has just started," he declared. "We expect the first two bills for adjusted compensation introduced in the House and Senate to be passed quickly."

"Nothing can stand between the wish of the people and what they believe to be a just obligation. If it had not been for the absentees, the bill that failed last week would have gone through."

### Anti-Bonus League Is Formed

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Formation of the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League, to combat all propaganda and any renewal of a fight for a bonus for former service men, was announced yesterday by Edward L. Allen, chairman of a committee on organization of the new body.

The first meeting of the league was held on Sunday in the rooms of the Barracks Club of World War Veterans. The membership of the league, it was voted, is to be confined entirely to men who served in the enlisted forces.

## GRUNDY COUNTY FOLK NAMING THEIR FARMS

GRUNDY CENTER, Ia., Sept. 25.—A "Name Your Farm" movement has been inaugurated in Grundy County, in which 81 farmers have enlisted, and the 81 new farm names have been recorded with the county recorder.

"A person must be proud of the business in which he is engaged, and proud of the location of that business," the Farm Bureau bulletin states.

Farmers are urged to name their farms just as business men name their places of business. The plan will aid in distinguishing the different acreages from each other and will

also cultivate a pride of location, it is believed. A fee of \$1 is charged by the county recorder for recording farm names. Once a name is recorded, no other farmer can use that name.

## IRISH BILL ASSURED OF PASSING IN DAIL

Debates on Constitution All Marked by Moderation—Government's Prestige Enhanced

### By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Irish Constitution bill has reached the committee stage in the Dail, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor hears from Dublin that the passing of this important measure is now considered assured. Up to the present the tone of the Dail debates has been temperate and William Cosgrave, the new President, who came in rather as a business man than as politician, has been developing qualities of leadership which have enormously enhanced the prestige of the Provisional Government. The Opposition press here strongly criticizes the statement made in the Dail yesterday by Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Home Affairs, and official sponsor of the Constitution bill, as indicative of weakness on the part of the Provisional Government in the matter of keeping faith over the treaty.

All that was said, however, amounted to the contention that while the majority will of the Irish nation is sovereign and can now, or at any future time, repudiate the treaty, yet so long as the treaty is the policy of the nation, it must be stood by honorably. The Monitor representative learns from Dublin in this connection that so far from weakening regarding the treaty, the position of the Free State Government in this matter grows stronger from day to day.

Republican leaders, especially Eamon de Valera, are reported to be now moving in the direction of compromise. The representative is informed, however, that they will find less disposition to meet them in this respect now than was the case before their present destructive guerrilla tactics had developed. An appeal to the Republicans by Dr. Cobhane, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cork, bearing on this point is published today. It pronounces against the validity of any oath of fidelity to the Republic, calls upon "Republican boys to join in an overwhelming body their countrymen who accept the Free State as the only practical policy for the time," and reminds the priesthood that the obligation in abusing the Roman Catholic layman of "erroneous notions, of reminding him of his serious duty, is more urgent when there is question of public social order and public good than when there is a question solely of personal private obligations."

These grave words coming from such a source in what has hitherto been the very headquarters of Republican sentiment in Southern Ireland, carry weight, the importance of which cannot be overlooked at a moment when public opinion is already veering to the cause of patriotism and wisdom they indicate.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26 (By The Associated Press)—Consideration of the new Irish Constitution is progressing steadily at the Parliament session here, and already 10 articles of the total of 78 have passed the committee stage of approval. No important amendments were adopted to any of these articles.

## INDIAN VICEROY MAY PASS BILL

Indian Princes and Chiefs Make Request of Lord Hardinge

### By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.—An interesting constitutional position has arisen in consequence of the Legislative Assembly of Simla having rejected a bill introduced by the Government to prevent the dissemination in British-Indian territory of matter which might be calculated to bring hatred or contempt upon, or to excite disaffection against the ruling Indian princes and chiefs.

No similar law existed until 1920 when the Press Act was passed, but conditions are now radically different. The Press Act was repealed and the ruling princes and chiefs urged Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, to introduce necessary enactments to deal with the situation.

The Viceroy under the powers of the Government of India Act presented the bill in question to the Council of State whose sole sanction will be valid. If the Council of State refuses, the Viceroy will presumably pass the bill on his own certificate, as he is entitled to do under the Government of India Act. The first time this power was exercised was when Lord Reading was Viceroy.

## SENATOR WALSH SEES TREND TO DEMOCRATS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The political campaign opens "with the trend unmistakably toward the Democratic party," David L. Walsh of Massachusetts, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said today upon leaving for a long cross-continent trip devoted to speech-making and political conferences.

Whether the Republicans can counteract the present movement remains to be seen," he said. "They may to some extent, but the primary elections show that the attitude of the people now is one of protest against the conditions developed by the present administration."

In the senatorial campaign, Mr. Walsh said the brightest Democratic prospects seemed to be in New York and New Jersey.

He has surrounded himself with a group very able and experienced in politics, drawn from England, France, Italy and other European powers as the representative of the Armenians in Turkey.

The Armenian National Delegation has been in existence, as I said before, since the beginning of the war. It was appointed by the British and the Armenians in Turkey. What is the aim of the delegation? Under the Ottoman Empire, it was the Prime Minister of Egypt before and during British occupation.

Mr. Nuradounghian, formerly a Senator in the Turkish Parliament, who has been Minister of the Interior and for Foreign Affairs of the Ottoman Empire, is now the president of the delegation.

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## CABLE AND RADIO VICTORIES CARRY NO RELIEF TO PUBLIC

### Freedom From Monopolistic Agreements Only Increases Overhead Expenses of Companies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (Special)—The United States Government has won its point with respect to breaking the British cable monopoly in South America and the way is now open for any amount of competition which private capital may wish to undertake. Coincident with this victory comes the announcement by the Postal Telegraph Company that it will accept messages for transmission by radio to all parts of the world. In neither of these consummations is there any immediate prospect of lightening the burdens of those who are compelled to use the telegraph as a means of international communication, but they are as signposts pointing the way to a possibly more complete socialization of these electrical instrumentalities.

#### Monopolistic Agreements

It was under the Wilson Administration that the United States Government made its first minatory gesture against the British cable monopoly on the east coast of South America, when the Navy was employed to prevent the landing of the Western Union Company's cable at Miami, Fla. That cable connects the Barbados with one owned by a British company running to Brazil. The complaint of the American Government was that these British interests had contracted with the governments of South American states bordering the Atlantic for exclusive landing privileges so that American companies could not gain access. Until that disadvantage was removed the State Department refused to permit the Western Union to land its cable.

The negotiations have consumed nearly three years. The British cable interests complained that the All-American Cable Company had the same exclusive rights on the west coast which prevented their getting in. The American Government had to concede that point and so negotiations were conducted with all the South American countries with a view to ending all monopolistic privileges. Both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America are now open to all comers.

#### Present Cables Sufficient

Students of the subject declare that the cables between North and South America are more than ample to handle the present volume of business and together with existing Radio stations there is a great surplus of wordage capacity. If American companies should now proceed to lay cables between the Atlantic coasts of the two Americas and British companies should extend their services along the Pacific coast of South America it would simply mean a heavy increase in the capital investment which this business would have to support. It might result in temporary cutting of rates but experience has shown that sort of thing cannot go on very long. On the other hand, American cables would insure American commerce against the espionage of its competitors, a thing which has been somewhat too prevalent in the past.

Americans cannot route their foreign dispatches as citizens of other countries can. Under the international telegraph agreement the privilege of routing a message over any land or cable lines the sender chooses to use is guaranteed, but owing to the opposition of the American telegraph companies the United States is not a signatory to that agreement. Consequently both the Western Union and the Postal companies, when they are the originating terminals, reserve the right to send messages via cables of their own choosing, usually their own. One of the results of this privilege has been that the basic rate on transatlantic messages has remained stationary for 34 years.

#### Radio Corporations' Efforts

Recently there has been a good deal of agitation to obtain this routing privilege to Americans. When American corporations began to develop trans-oceanic radio service, they cut rates in order to get the business away from the cable companies. They were handicapped, however, by the refusal of the two American land telegraph companies to enter into arrangements with them for handling messages. Without making much stir about it, the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Company, owners of the Radio Corporation of America, sounded out leaders in Congress about getting a bill passed to compel the land lines to give routing privileges. They found Congress acquiescent.

The prospect of such a law was very likely one of the factors which induced the Mackay Company to open its services to the Radio Corporation but, probably it was not the only one. No one knows what the future of radio communication is going to be. It is so new that there are no accurate

### DAIRY SHOW WILL DRAW FROM AFAR

### South Dakotans Will Go to Twin Cities in Motor Caravans

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence)—Plans are being made by residents of the eastern section of South Dakota for an automobile caravan which will carry about 100 farmers and others interested in dairying in South Dakota to the National Dairy Show, to be held in the twin cities—Minneapolis and St. Paul—the second week in October.

The caravan project is being furthered by farm bureaus, commercial clubs and other bodies, as well as by individuals interested in the dairy industry, which during the last few years has made a rapid growth in South Dakota. County dairy committees, appointed by Gov. W. H. McMaster as a part of a state-wide organization to promote the dairy industry,

### Ancient English House Shipped to California

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—**A**N ENTIRE old English house, whose age is said to be more than five centuries, is being brought to San Francisco aboard the freighter *Virginia*, which sailed from Liverpool Sept. 7. The house, known as Norrish Hall, is said to have been purchased by a San Franciscan, who intends to erect it on his estate here.

Old stones, weighing several hundredweight, a massive stone fireplace, fine plaster work, friezes, all in an oak gallery and other parts of the old building were carefully packed into crates and placed aboard the vessel.

will take advantage of the nearness to South Dakota of the coming National Dairy Show to induce as many as possible to attend.

Prize dairy stock from all over the United States will be exhibited at the national show. Farmers who make up the automobile caravan will go as guests of business men in the town from which they depart.

The business men themselves will drive the cars in the caravan, and each car will carry as many farmers as possible. The journey will be one of the most novel ever made by residents of South Dakota.

### THOMAS E. WATSON HAS PASSED AWAY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Thomas E. Watson, United States Senator of Georgia, passed away at his home here today. Mr. Watson practiced law in Georgia for some years before entering state politics. He was elected to Congress in 1891 on the Populist ticket. After being twice defeated on that ticket he was nominated as the choice for Vice-President of the St. Louis Populist Convention, which endorsed William J. Bryan for President in 1896. He was nominated for President by the People's Party in 1904.

Publications which he sponsored were suspended during the Wilson Administration, being denied transmission through the mails after attacks in them against the draft act, espionage law and other war measures.

In his own language he conducted his campaign for the Senate as an "Anti-Wilson, Anti-League and Anti-War Measures Democrat." He was succeeded by Harry S. Edwards, Independent candidate, who favored American participation in the League of Nations.

### DALLAS MAYOR PICKS MUNICIPAL AIR BOARD

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Mayor Sawin Aldridge has appointed members of the Dallas Air Board, composed of six veterans of the Aviation Corps of the United States Army, to act in an advisory capacity to the Mayor on all matters involving commercial aviation.

"The appointment of an air board for Dallas," Mayor Aldridge said, "the city is merely following in the footsteps of many other cities throughout the country, which are preparing to keep in close touch with the development and needs of commercial aviation throughout the country."

#### WALKS FOR ONE YEAR

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence)—W. H. Chapman arrived in Victoria yesterday after walking across the continent from New York. He started from New York City in September, 1921, and has been walking ever since that time. He came through the middle states, but crossed Canada to complete his journey. He found the Canadian Rockies the most difficult portion of his trip. He undertook the venture when a friend dared him to do so and offered to pay him \$4500 if he succeeded. Mr. Chapman, who is 76 years old, was greeted here by John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia.

#### NEW MARKETING SERVICE

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Edwin Gould, New York banker and railroad capitalist, will be president of a \$9,000,000 colony of private dwellings to cover 100 acres, to extend for half a mile along Palham Parkway. Mr. Gould has owned this land for many years. Last spring he decided to do what he could for housing relief. He began with eight houses. The demand for them, however, became so brisk that Mr. Gould has decided to build on a larger scale.

#### COLONY OF HOMES PLANNED

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#### TWO PEACH CROPS IN ONE YEAR

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### RULES TO CHECK TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

#### Federal Board Proposes to Wipe Out Frauds in Importing and Selling

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—New rules and regulations to make it more difficult to import narcotic drugs legally and divert them to unlawful purposes will be issued in a day or two by the Federal Narcotics Control Board. It was announced today.

Old stones, weighing several hundredweight, a massive stone fireplace, fine plaster work, friezes, all in an oak gallery and other parts of the old building were carefully packed into crates and placed aboard the vessel.

will take advantage of the nearness to South Dakota of the coming National Dairy Show to induce as many as possible to attend.

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### GOVERNMENT DRAWS LARGE OIL ROYALTIES

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Royalties on oil production amounting to \$778,278.11 were received by the United States Government in the month of August, according to statistics made public by the Bureau of Mines.

The government oil lands in the

state department official here says are being taken to reopen the discussions. The federal board has sent a representative to the standing committee on narcotics at The Hague, giving the board's views on how to cope with the problem.

A system of checking drugs intended for export to the United States through the American consulates abroad is being worked out by the board. In this way it is hoped to guard more closely against illegal shipments.

### NOVEMBER AND AMERICA AWAITING DECISION ON SHIP CONTROVERSY

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Sept. 1—The hearings in the case between the United States and the Kingdom of Norway—relative to contracts for the construction of 15 steamers in various shipbuilding yards in the United States held by Norwegian steamship owners, which contracts were frustrated by the requisition order of the United States Government in the autumn of 1917—which has been heard before the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, have by this time been concluded, and the matter placed in the hands of the judges for their decision.

The government oil lands in the

west are in Wyoming, California and Montana, and under the sliding royalty scale on oil produced from government leased lands, as provided by the leasing acts, the Government receives from 12½ to 33 1/3 per cent. Government royalties for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, totalled \$4,000,000.

This amount is not all turned into the United States Treasury, however. Thirty-seven cents and a half per cent goes to the state in which the oil and gas line are produced; 52½ to the United States Reclamation Service, and the remaining 10 per cent to the Treasury.

### LARGEST VACUUM TUBE MADE

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—The world's largest vacuum tube, standing three feet in height and three and one-half inches in diameter at the bottom, has been completed in the laboratories of the Western Electric Company. Officials announce the tube is capable of supplying 100,000 watts, 200 times the power required for the usual radio broadcasting stations of 100-mile range.

### BIBLE BUREAU EXTENDS WORK

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 26—The plan of the Back to the Bible Bureau of this city, in furnishing newspapers of the country with selections from the Bible as reading matter, has met with such success that the bureau has prepared the "Sermon on the Mount," which will be distributed in 17 sections.

### CLAIMS OF UNITED STATES

The claim of the United States was that the Shipping Board, acting within its rights under the statutes, was obliged only to pay for the value of such iron, steel and other materials which already had been either embodied in a ship under construction or on the ways, or for materials which already had been collected, for working drawings and for such work as had been done in ordering materials, etc.

This is, of course, quite contrary to the basis of the settlement arrived at with the Stray Group, which recognizes the value of the contracts.

It has been claimed quite truly that the contracts were never taken. But while this may be so technically, it has been brought out in evidence that the yards, and those who supplied materials for those yards, were all held by the Shipping Board to the fulfillment of their engagements under such contracts as they had entered into, and it has been admitted that, by the action of the Shipping Board, the contracts were frustrated.

Seeing that the persistence with

which counsel for the United States has been trying to throw suspicion upon the bona fides of the contract holders, it is safe to conclude that he felt that there was a conspiracy between Mr. Hannevig and the claimants.

Those who have been present at

The Hague cannot help feeling that it is a pity that an arbitration case between two governments should have turned so largely upon accusations of this kind. It is, therefore, all the more satisfactory to Norwegians that the keen investigations of their members, at The Hague, have proved abundantly that the sums for which compensation has been claimed have actually been paid out by the claimants, thus putting an end to the idea of conspiracy.

#### SEVERAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED

The judges, who probably will take a considerable time in arriving at their conclusions, will have to adjudicate upon the following questions:

(1) American claims must be taken on the basis of United States municipal law, against which the kingdom of Norway claims that there is no difficulty for an international court in arriving at "just compensation" based upon general fundamentals of "law and equity," which the agreement to refer the matter to international arbitration lays down.

(2) Norway claims that it is open to doubt whether the requisition was legal at all according to international law; but, anyhow, she claims that it is contrary to all international law to discriminate against a neutral. This point is of importance because the Norwegian owners spent months in trying to persuade the United States Government to requisition only "for use during the war" and not "for the duration of the war," as was granted. American owners, as the policy of the United States Shipping Board was not to allow American yards to build up a post-war fleet for other nations.

(3) Even if decided on the basis of American municipal law, the kingdom of Norway claims that that law, broadly interpreted, gives them the right to be compensated for the commercial value of the contracts which were frustrated.

(4) If it is decided that the Norwegian owners shall be compensated for the commercial value of the contracts, then the judges will have to adjudicate upon their value, which is not altogether the simplest proposition.

#### REASONS SOMEWHAT COMPLEX

As usual, the reasons are somewhat complex, nor are the faults all on one side. At first, when the Norwegian owners made their claims, their demands were, in the opinion of this writer, too high. They were properly formulated and could be defended in every detail, but they failed to take account of certain elements, which, from an American point of view, called for a moderation of the figures.

After lengthy negotiations, those elements were at last given their due weight, and a settlement with the Stray Group followed. While the actual arguments leading to that settlement probably were faulty, yet the result was substantially just.

Why, then, was not that settlement allowed to form the basis for similar settlement of the 15 contracts now being dealt with at The Hague? Undoubtedly political changes in the United States had something to do with it. A strong desire for economy, coupled with change of personnel, led the Shipping Board, as now constituted, to take up a position which balanced the adjustment of loans and the balancing of budgets.

The American claims should be considered from three angles, it is contended: (a) Loans after our entrance into the war for the purchase in this country of munitions used by our allies because our soldiers did not get ready to use them; (b) Loans for the purchase in this country of raw materials and supplies resold in Europe and the money kept; and (c) Loans for the purchase of supplies in other countries made because of our superior credit to prevent the demobilization of exchange.

Bargain hunters may find much of interest in the semi-annual auction which has been announced by the Post Office Department for Wednesday, when articles held by the dead letter office here will be offered to the public at prices, it will be safe to say, greatly below the original. The Government will be a few dollars in pocket as the result of this sale, and the bidders will get some bargains; the only losers are the parcel post users who are so careless in their preparation of articles to be mailed that they never reach their destination.

Next to the head of the State Department in popularity with representatives of the press in Washington, stands Edward Bell, for only a short time a liaison official between the department and the writing folk. In that time he has made himself highly valued for his readiness to assist in the furtherance of legitimate newspaper activity and for his ability to put his finger on any information decided without loss of time.

He has been equally serviceable to the State Department, for at the same time that he is assisting the newspaper squib. Among those mentioned in connection with the September event are Mighty Shrine pins, automobile tires, farm plows, and a package containing 76 elk's teeth.

The strange collection of articles offered at these auctions has furnished material for many a newspaper squib. Among those mentioned in connection with the September event are Mighty Shrine pins, automobile tires, farm plows, and a package containing 76 elk's teeth.

Pendant ornaments or cabochons of brilliant color combinations in metal or beads are important trifles. Often the draped skirts are caught up with ornamental buckles. Uneven hemlines; effective sleeve ideas are emphasized with novelty embroidery. Regardless of their beauty, the values are unusual.

Misses' and Women's

\$49.50-\$65

### Court of Arbitration at The Hague to Settle Dispute Over Contracts Frustrated by Exigencies of War

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Sept. 1—The hearings in the case between the United States and the Kingdom of Norway—relative to contracts for the construction of 15 steamers in various shipbuilding yards in the United States held by Norwegian steamship owners, which contracts were frustrated by the requisition order of the United States Government in the autumn of 1917—which has been heard before the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, have by this time been concluded, and the matter placed in the hands of the judges for their decision.

The government oil lands in the

Norwegian banks, which had granted them ordinary commercial advances.

These are, however, not the only reasons for the impasse which was reached. The name of Christopher Hannevig has been associated with this case

## NAVY NOW AT WORK UPON HUGE AIRSHIP

ZR-1 Will Be 680 Feet Long to Have Maximum Speed of 75 Miles an Hour

LAKEHURST, N. J., Sept. 26 (Special)—One of the largest airships ever built, the ZR-1, is now being constructed in the big hangar here, under the supervision of navy engineers. It is expected this ship will be ready for trial flights in about a year.

The length of the ZR-1 over all is 680 feet, height 93 feet, diameter 78.8 feet, horsepower 1300, speed 60 miles an hour and gas volume 2,115,174 cubic feet. The cruising speed is 50 miles an hour, and top speed 75 miles an hour. It will have a cruising radius of 9000 miles without refueling.

The general form consists of the stream-lined hull, with 25 faces which are rounded in the bow and tapered at the rear, and which contains 20 separate gas cells for hydrogen or helium. The system of ventilation provides for the exhaustion of all hydrogen that may escape through valves or otherwise.

Six cars are suspended to the hull, one forward car, a control and power car (two parts), two pairs of lateral "wing" cars and one far aft. Two horizontal and two vertical fins are carried on the after end of the hull, the elevation and direction rudders forming elongations of the fins.

The body has 21 main transverses, which consist of duralumin girders forming polygons. The hull is divided into 20 compartments, each containing a gas bag except that of the after end. It consists of a system of peripheral girders connecting the longitudinal girders in pairs, and thus forming a 13-sided polygon.

Longitudinal and supplementary girders inclose the corridor and form the skeleton of the keel. The intermediate transverses run half-way between two consecutive main transverses, each transverse having a system of peripheral girders forming a 25-sided polygon. Each vertex supports alternately a main longitudinal and an intermediate longitudinal girder, while two girders inclose the corridor. The girders are of triangular cross section, assembled by gussets of folded sheet metal and by brackets riveted to the girder beams.

The gas bags are made of cotton cloth covered with gold-beater's skin. The total volume of the gas cells will be 2,115,174 cubic feet. They are attached to the framework along the ridge girder section of the main transverses and longitudinals.

Each gas bag will be provided with an automatic valve. These valves will be regulated to open when a certain pressure is reached, and are arranged in pairs, opposite each other, at the base of an outlet chimney or shaft, starting from the top of the keel and ending at the top of the ship under an outlet hood opening aft. In the rear of the ship, however, the cells discharge through shafts having openings on the side of the ship. Sixteen cells have hand-controlled valves, attached to a frame to the top girder of the ship, which also opens into hoods, directed astern.

### NEW FLYING YACHT IS NAMED

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A new flying yacht was named the "Wright" yesterday at the docks of the Aero-Marine Airways, Eighty-Second Street and the Hudson River. It is owned by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J. The craft was named by Miss Katherine Wright.

### NEW YORK DAHLIA SHOW OPENS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Chrysanthemum dahlias, a type which has succeeded the old-fashioned quilled varieties, are exhibited at the annual show of the American Dahlia Society in this city, which began today and will continue until Friday, on the Hotel Pennsylvania roof.

### MINING CONGRESS MEETS OCT. 9

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26—Industrial co-operation between Capital and Labor in the mining industry will be the chief topic for discussion at the American Mining Congress, which it meets here Oct. 9.

## HOMES ARE POORLY LIGHTED, ENGINEERS' SOCIETY INFORMED

Illuminating Convention Hears Criticisms of Present System—Great Light to Be Shown

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 26 (Special)—The average American home is less than half well-lighted, Dr. Martin Lucklesh, director of applied science at the Nela Research Laboratories, Cleveland, O., told the convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society at the New Ocean House today. He referred to the middle-class home, and based his assertion on the results of a survey of residence lighting.

"Wall brackets are much less plentiful than they should be," Dr. Lucklesh said. An increase of 260 per cent in the number of utilitarian wall brackets appears justifiable, he pointed out. The average wattage per home also is less than half what it should be, he said, in order that adequate and proper lighting may be had. Incidentally, Dr. Lucklesh said his investigations showed that lighting equipment and wiring in rented houses is considerably inferior to that in the home occupied by the owner.

### Cities Make Progress

Much encouragement to the industry was shown in the reading of the report on the Committee of Progress. In the middle west particularly small cities and towns are making rapid improvement in the adoption of ornamental street illumination. In the southwest it was reported that throughout a section containing 1,500,000 inhabitants, ornamental street lighting is under construction, or in contemplation, to the value of \$2,000,000.

In the rural districts progress also

## WETS SCHEME TO GET LEGION TO ADOPT PLANK FAVORING BEER AND WINE AMENDMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

be to carry out every principle embodied in our pledge for law and order.

I realize the difficulties which your organization has ahead of us in promoting the enforcement of the law. What the American Legion must do now is to put its principles effort to make the men who came back from the service disabled are properly taken care of. That is where our chief effort is going.

I assure you that we have not lost sight, however, of the principles for which we were formed. Anything that we can do along helpful constructive lines is going to be done.

The preamble of the national constitution of the American Legion adopted at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 10, 1919, declared:

For God and country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100-per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the great war; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of money; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

### Proposal Violates Constitution

A. P. Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, speaking in the House upon the proposal to provide a bonus for soldiers by placing a tax on beer, quoted that declaration and then added:

The Constitution of the United States prohibits the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The kind of beer that is proposed to be legalized is intoxicating liquor and it is in violation of the Constitution of the United States. There would be no chance to raise a

It is a camouflage nullification scheme.

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It is a camouflage nullification scheme.

## LIBERALS OF SPAIN SEE VICTORY AHEAD

Expect to Oust Guerra Ministry  
—Count de Romanones Spoken of as Next Premier

MADRID, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—It is understood that a meeting of the leaders of the different sections of the Liberal Left, to consider the possibilities and practicabilities of a more concentrated working arrangement, is to be held soon at San Sebastian. When questioned upon this matter, the Count de Romanones, who was most conspicuously absent from a gathering of these same leaders held a few weeks ago in Madrid, the talk being that he was not invited, he remarked, "All these people are my best friends."

Then he was asked, "What will you do if they should appeal to you?" and he answered, "I am where I was. All of them, like myself, are Liberals and I am one of those who never say 'I will not do this.'"

The Count has taken to uttering sentences of a mysterious and enigmatic kind, as is common with Spanish politicians engaged in the preparation of their continual "crises."

Though the general impression seems to be that the Liberals will come back to power before very long, and that the Count de Romanones, as before, will be Premier, it is clear that, unless there is union among the sections of Liberalism, and an abandonment of barely hidden jealousies, such a Government would have strength for no great work. Meanwhile, the Count de Romanones is saying some forcible and remarkable things. He has been interviewed at length in the north, and has given out a declaration of his confidence that the existing Cortes will never meet again, but that it will remain suspended until the time for the next election comes.

### Best Thing That Could Happen

Moreover, the court seems to think, according to this interview, that this would be the best thing that could happen, for he says that the existing Parliament has spent the last grain of its strength, that it is impossible for it to pass the new railway bill, and that its prestige, which was crushed at the moment when the Chamber passed the resolution for the increase of members' salaries, is at its lowest point.

He also says that the present lot of politicians have inspired the extreme dislike of the country and all those who are concerned with the fulfillment of their duty in public life by this act of the Chamber, and that if the Cortes were to meet again, a serious conflict would arise between the Chamber and the Senate, the like of which had never occurred before; the campaign would assume a strange and dangerous aspect, there would be deep divisions and separations, and generally Parliament as an institution would fall into chaos, and the Count thinks, very properly no doubt, that all such possibilities should be avoided. His view is that this Cortes should never sit again except perhaps just for one day next year to fulfill constitutional requirements.

### Believes It Could Not Go On

The Count at the same time gave his views to the question of whether the existing Conservative Government could go on, under the circumstances. He says not—that the parties as they are in the Cortes do not represent their organizations or the general body of men who form them, as the most formidable instance of which he quotes the present Government and its Premier, Sanchez Guerra, who, he says, has not been responsible for a single act of Conservative government. When the Liberals came to power, it would be because the country called them and needed them. When the present holiday season is over the Count promises to do much by more than "words without meaning" to make the country thoroughly understand the situation and enable it to determine freely.

It is remarked by some critics that, having regard to the utterly scandalous nature of the last two elections, which for corruption and suppression of the will of the people, the methods pursued including not only the appointment of new governors, alcalde, and other civil functionaries, and even entire municipal councils in places, but the prevention of hostile elements from voting and the temporary imprisonment of antagonistic leaders, the Count might do well, instead of talking of the free world, of talking of the free

expression of the will of the people, to set about an immediate campaign with the object of rendering elections in Spain at least a little representative of the feelings of the people.

### First Thing to Be Done

That is the first thing to be done for the improvement of government in Spain, and if the politicians do not set about it soon, there are signs that the people will. It is this background of electoral corruption and suppression—and it must be emphasized that the suppression, on the lines indicated, is as bad as the corruption—which makes all the fine and quavous sentiments that are uttered by the politicians about appeals to the people, as true representation of the people, and so forth seem hollow and weak.

At the conclusion of this statement, the Count de Romanones referred to Morocco, saying that the same differences existed upon that problem as always, when by its nature the problem required the assistance of all, bearing too much for the mere leader of a party or section. Finally, he emphasized his view that the Conservatives ought not to have another minute of power, and that there were several months in which the Liberals might prepare for themselves a great majority which would enable them to remain in power for five years. These remarks have caused keen discussion in political circles throughout the country.

But the Maurists are setting themselves hard against the idea that if Sanchez Guerra and the Conservatives give way power shall go to the Liberals.

### Think They Should Come In

They think that if there must be a change, they should form the Government. In regard to the Morocco question, to international affairs, to economic and social business, they say they have a more concrete program than any other party. They refer to the common remark that Maurists have made various attempts to govern in recent times and has failed, which they say is not true, since Mr. Maura was forced in stress of circumstances to constitute hurriedly such cabinets as he would not have done but for the urgency of the situation and the necessity for appealing various political elements.

They say, too, that as many things may happen between now and the late autumn, which might modify their judgment and their attitude, they consider it best not to make any premature expression of their views. They only say that the Maurists ought to and will return to the work of government.

## FLYING WORKSHOP WILL ACCOMPANY AIRPLANES IN AIR

LONDON, Aug. 29.—There is now being built for the Air Ministry the first flying stores and workshop ever constructed in this country. The machine has a large fuselage and is to be used to carry spare parts with operating air fleets. This will avoid the necessity of an airplane having to return to headquarters to obtain the requisite spare parts for repairs when some slight trouble has developed, or as an alternative, having to make a forced landing.

If a pilot, when flying on maneuvers, develops "trouble" of some sort, he will signal to the flying workshop which will carry spare parts of the type that are being used by the unit. The two machines will then be used in some suitable place where the necessary work can be done.

As soon as the first flying workshop is completed and satisfactorily tested, a number of similar craft will be built.

## GERMAN CONSUL HAS JOB NO ONE DESIRES

MEDELLIN, Colombia, Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The German Consul at Barranquilla, who has served since the downfall of the Kaiser, found it necessary to leave for Europe. On canvassing the German colony of that city for a successor, he found no one willing to be a candidate for the office. All the German residents are Imperialists and are not in harmony with the present régime at Berlin.

Because of the vacancy, a German aviator, Herr von Krohn, on leaving Barranquilla found it necessary to have his passport visa made by the American Consul.

## Civilization in Europe Brittle, Says Head of Brown University

Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, Back From Tour Abroad, Declares "Perilous Nationalism" Must Be Subordinated

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26—Unless "Europe gets together the Turks will have their way, and will deserve to have it," said Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, in an interview yesterday after his return from Europe. Dr. Faunce said that in Europe "everywhere chaos impends on the horizon," and that "civilization is brittle beyond expression and may crumble in any country in Europe." He said that he had found no one who had any solution of the situation to offer.

"Unless Europe can subordinate its perilous nationalism and recognize itself as an economic unity," Dr. Faunce declared, "unless it can get out from the dominion of fear and hate and live on the basis of fraternity and co-operation, the Turks will soon again be pounding at the gates of Vienna, and history will go back 500 years. Europe must put its own house in order, and not shift its burdens to other portions of the world—but the United States has just as much at stake now as it had in 1917, and the

## CHANGE IN COEDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF COLLEGES URGED

University of Maine President Says Methods Are Not Equally Adapted to Men and Women

ORONO, Me., Sept. 26 (Special)—College has become to girls "not a place where habits of thought and the ability to acquire information by methods applicable through life are to be found, but rather their chance to acquire an intellectual freedom equal and similar to that possessed by men," according to Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of Maine University, who recently addressed the women's clubs of the State on "Some Possible Modifications of Our Educational System for Women."

Dr. Little discusses the subject from an entirely unusual point of

view either intra or intercollegiate, will be of great value in that they will teach the girls how to be good winners and good losers, and how to try their hardest for a given purpose. These lessons once thoroughly absorbed are readily transferable to any situation in life—a principle long recognized, and the grounds for the famous statement that "Many a great battle has been won, not on the cricket field, but on the cricket field of Eton."

"While at first there may be an instinctive objection to universal physical training for college women



Dr. Clarence C. Little  
President of the University of Maine

view and his address created no small degree of interest and comment among the women who heard him speak and which undoubtedly will extend throughout the collegiate world as his views are spread abroad. Dr. Little, however, proved himself a constructive critic, offering specific changes in methods to meet the situation of which he complains.

After discussing the fundamental difference between the sexes on their arrival at college and pointing out the particular type of college life which has been crudely developed for boys, Dr. Little says: "The girls will be inserted bodily in this man-made college world" and "they were and are still being invited to adapt themselves to it and accept the courses, habits of thought and life of institutions made primarily for men."

**Two Things Happened**

Dr. Little says it is not surprising that two things have happened: "First, the girls have become more or less 'masculinized' in their habits of thought, conversation and behavior. They have been offered the same opportunities as the boys—have been held the boys dodging these opportunities in a highly perfected manner created and preserved by years of natural selection and they have decided to follow suit rather than to try to develop a new technique of their own. In doing this they have shown unusually good judgment and mental qualities that bear out to the full the previous contention that I made that they were most thorough and accurate observers. They have imitated men and shown the failure of the present system most successfully."

"Second, they have applied themselves to the individual courses offered with great success. They have exercised the same observational powers that have been already referred to, and have learned the method of obtaining good grades so well as to outpoint the boys in this respect. But because they do not in the majority of cases intend to follow a professional career they have, as compared with boys, an even more disconnected viewpoint in their work. They recognize and adopt subconsciously the diversity of the individual courses they take even more than do the boys. This has produced an ability on their part to check off and complete each individual course with the greatest proficiency, but it fails dismally in giving them a coherent and general training with a stimulus that leads to constructive, intellectual effort for them as alumnus."

"Few of them find in their college training, the fundamental elements, common to both college and domestic life and indeed to all important human situations. The tragedy is, that unless these elements are recognized, seized upon and prized above all else, college has been for them, a trouble maker and a dismal thing rather than a priceless inspiration and a force to be applied throughout their own life and that of their children should they be fortunate enough to have any."

### Possible Changes

"What then are some of the possible changes that may make things more natural?"

"First, carefully thought-out and attractively offered course of physical training to be universal and to be applied during all four years of college. Competitive games, of a proper

the commercial men would support any form of ordered government established by the free will of the people.

As a large employer of labor, Mr. Hewat was impressed by the manner in which unskilled labor has become organized during recent years. Their leaders are already aiming at united action to secure control of the Government of the country. Industrially, Labor has taken a stand against any reduction in wages such as has been conceded in every other country.

## CANADA HAPPY IN ITS NEIGHBOR

Lord Shaw Refers to Value of Rush-Bagot Treaty

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Canada's enviable position in regard to her relation to the United States was referred to by Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, Lord of Appeal and member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in an address before the Canadian Club of Montreal. Canada was in a fortunate position, said Lord Shaw. To the north was the Arctic Ocean; on the Pacific and Atlantic oceans the British Navy guarded the coasts; and to the south the border was guarded by what was better than armed naval and military forces. "It is guarded by the operation of the Rush-Bagot treaty," said Lord Shaw.

"Today," he added, "Canada and the United States are one people under different governments, more bound together than ever in my long life I can remember them to have been bound together."

Lord Shaw occupied a seat on the bench at the reopening of the civil courts in Montreal, and in the course of a speech referring to the Imperial Privy Council, he said that under its consideration were the different systems used by the different populations of one-quarter of the globe. In every instance justice was asked for, and justice had to be given, not according to one system but according to many. Justice of the Muhammadan could not be given to the Hindu, or vice versa, but justice must be given to Muhammadan and Hindu and Buddhist, and to Christian and Jew according to their respective traditions and rights consecrated in their laws through the centuries, and sometimes for thousands of years. The desire of the Privy Council was to respect all systems founded on tradition and history which had gone to build up that vast amalgam known as the British Empire, and in so respecting them to administer justice evenly between man and man.

## INDIAN LAWYERS RESUME PRACTICE OF THEIR PROFESSION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Mention has previously been made that the giving up of their practice by the lawyers was always the least fashionable item in the new co-operation program. On all hands lawyers have returned to practice. A week or two ago Mr. Jayakar, a noted advocate of Bombay, announced that he had only abandoned his former method of earning his living in order to take up national work for education, but that he had returned to the sterile impasse accompanied by some active obstruction into which the Extremist cause had drifted, he had decided to return to the courts. Now it is the turn of J. M. Sen Gupta, a prominent leader in Bengal. Two or three months ago in presiding at a meeting of the Bengal branch of the National Congress held at Chittagong, Sen Gupta created a stir by hinting that it would be better for the non-co-operators to seek election to local bodies with a view to working them in the interests of the Extremist cause. He has explained his return to the courts by saying that he simply cannot afford any longer to drop his practice.

"Second, we must try to create an atmosphere in the dormitories conducive to a retention and development of home interests. Small dormitories rather than large, should be the rule. Small libraries containing the best modern poetry, fiction and other works, Dr. Little says: "The girls will be appealed to by the stimulation and pleasure of participating in athletic contests as the representatives of their class or college."

"Second, we must try to create an atmosphere in the dormitories conducive to a retention and development of home interests. Small dormitories rather than large, should be the rule. Small libraries containing the best modern poetry, fiction and other works, Dr. Little says: "The girls will be appealed to by the stimulation and pleasure of participating in athletic contests as the representatives of their class or college."

Dr. Little concludes with numerous recommendations for changes in the curriculum and in the subject of the courses themselves.

## IRISH BUSINESS ONLY SEEKS PEACE

Dublin Merchant Says Nation Must Move Slowly

ROSSLAKE, Ire., Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Hewat, head of an important coal shipping company, president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, a director of Dublin tramways and other public companies; a member for many years of the Dublin Port Board, and chairman of the district committee of the South of Ireland Shipping Federation, in an interview said the Free State, politically, is swaddled clothes.

"It will have to begin at the beginning, with no experienced statesmen and with a population whose sole political aim for generations has been to resist and abuse the legislative acts of the British House of Commons as applied to Ireland," he went on. "Having secured virtual independence, she now has to face constructive legislation and will be wise if she moves slowly in order that a healthy public opinion may have time to develop. Everything has been dragged into the vortex of party politics in Ireland in the past. America and Americans are not free from responsibility in the matter of Ireland."

When asked what the trade prospects were under altered conditions he sorrowfully referred to the devastating effects of the feud that was rending the country asunder. Undoubtedly, he thinks, there are great possibilities for creating a united and industrious and prosperous Southern Ireland, but it may not materialize for a long time because the country will be held back with a tremendous load of debt.

Mr. Hewat was reluctant to criticize the leaders of either party, and declined to be drawn into any expression of opinion whatsoever regarding the personal capabilities of any members of the present Government. He expressed the opinion that

"it will have to begin at the beginning, with no experienced statesmen and with a population whose sole political aim for generations has been to resist and abuse the legislative acts of the British House of Commons as applied to Ireland," he went on. "Having secured virtual independence, she now has to face constructive legislation and will be wise if she moves slowly in order that a healthy public opinion may have time to develop. Everything has been dragged into the vortex of party politics in Ireland in the past. America and Americans are not free from responsibility in the matter of Ireland."

Only those with a knowledge of Europe and its traditions will appreciate the significance of the Duke of York's bold experiment in holding a camp composed of 400 boys, 200 drawn from the ranks of British industry and 200 from the greater public schools in

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## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
London, Sept. 26  
**N**EWSPAPER posters here declare that the "war" cloud has lifted and a feeling of general relief is in the air now that Great Britain and France are once more in accord on the subject of their Near Eastern policy. As a well-informed Frenchman said to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday: "We have reason to be grateful to Mustapha Kemal, for he has brought the Allies together." One of the most interesting features of the situation is the new importance it suggests for the League of Nations. Mr. Lloyd George last Saturday pronounced in favor of confining the demilitarized zone of the Dardanelles to the control of the League, and it is learned this also finds favor in France. Schemes are already abominated to put the League in possession of those material forces it so long has lacked to enable it to carry out such control effectively. Should any arrangement of this kind eventuate and the League find itself in the end provided with funds and authority to i-s-i-e, equip and direct a real international police force able to relieve Great Britain as the international warden of peace at Chanak, there is no saying what developments may follow. One of the principal reasons why the League has hitherto represented hope rather than achievement in international relations has undoubtedly been because its decrees could all be defied with impunity. Once these were changed, even in a most limited area, possibilities suggest themselves which might well make world peace definitely less remote.

The atmosphere of the British Association, which one is apt to regard as being heavy to a degree as the result of the vast amount of learning which assembles itself on the occasion of its annual meeting, grew distinctly lighter when Dr. Kinnaird spoke on the theory of what he called "The Laughter Instinct." His contention was that laughter and its accompanying emotion plays an important part in molding the child's character and outlook on life. The illustrations that he used were in themselves decidedly humorous, and the anthropologists, biologists, zoologists and meteorologists, who were assembled to listen, indulged in some hearty laughter on their own account. Such an announcement as that which the professor said had been made by a little girl after her father's unsuccessful attempt to amuse the baby in the absence of the mother: "I'm afraid if baby always had to play with father he would not get much amusement" must have thrust home rather shrivelly with some of these professors. Or it is only that when one thinks of a group of scientific experts one clothes them in imagination in a garb of complete detachment from ordinary human preoccupations, which has no more relation to the actual fact than the equipment of the White Knight had in "Alice in Wonderland" to his military pretensions.

In "India in 1921-2" L. F. Rushbrooke-Williams has written the Government of India's annual review of the situation in Britain's Far Eastern dependency. It is, therefore, a step-relatively to a Blue Book. But it is not heavy reading. It has an especially interesting and readable account of the non-co-operative movement, but its whole story of a thrilling year in Indian history in which the initial developments of the new constitutional scheme coincided with the rise of the Ghandi movement and the visit of the Prince of Wales, is very striking. Mr. Rushbrooke-Williams vividly describes the complexities produced in the Indian situation by the strong-willed ascetic, Mr. Ghandi, with his Mad Hatter view of Indian politics. In making the necessary deductions from his survey, Mr. Williams is hopeful—more hopeful than some non-official observers. But he is none the less likely to be right. The Indian situation is extremely fluid and how it will be shaped depends to a very large extent on the character of India's administrators. It is easy to prophesy gloomily about India and, if you wait long enough, India may pass through a phase which can be taken to

## EUROPE'S RAILWAY TRAFFIC HELD UP

Passports and Cost Are Difficulties—Even Dogs Require Third-Class Fares

AIGLE, Switzerland, Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The Swiss authorities have just issued invitations to an international conference to be held at Berne upon a subject which interests all travelers, the improvement of railway traffic, the better transport of merchandise and passengers' luggage, and the facilitation of intercourse between one state and another. The invitations ask proposals for improvement.

The conference had long been planned; indeed, it was originally to have been held in the spring of 1915, but was postponed, owing to the war and the subsequently unsettled condition of affairs. The postponement necessarily enlarges the scope of the work, for since the war the number of European states has been considerably increased and there are accordingly more frontiers to be traversed than before.

### JOHNSON Complicated

As some of these new states have erected strict customs barriers on their boundaries, an international journey across them is apt to be a slow and tiresome process, which makes the ordinary traveler regret in his haste the "Balkanization of Europe" and forget the crushing of aspiring nationalities by the Germans and the Magyars. Moreover, the war has left behind it the onerous legacy of a passport system, which had previously ceased to exist, except in Turkey and Bosnia, and passengers are still driven like sheep through the pens at frontier stations, while flustered officials more or less perfunctorily examine passports in languages which they do not understand.

This examination is a pure farce and a mere waste of time at some frontiers, as the writer has just experienced at the Franco-Swiss frontier of Vallorbe. It frequently has the effect of taking up so much time that the traveler is unable to have a meal in the refreshment room. This, then, is a subject which calls for consideration at the forthcoming conference. It might, indeed, be asked whether the passport system really effects its ends. Does it prevent Bolsheviks and other undesirables from entering the territory of a foreign state? Thus the innocent are punished in order to catch a very occasional suspect who has not had the skill to evade the authorities.

### EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE

There is also the wearisome and often ridiculous search for articles of contraband in passengers' baggage. In the case of heavy, registered luggage this is not so irksome, except as a loss of valuable time, because the officials of the railways transport it from the van to the custom house. But at many frontiers, the hand-baggage has to be dragged down from the racks and transported to and from the place of examination. Since the war, there has been a great lack of porters. In nine cases out of ten the bags are not opened at all. On a recent journey, the writer saw passengers at the *lave de Lyon* in Paris trundling their own luggage in barrows.

In the case of passengers' luggage are the sums received from an occasional discovery of contraband at a frontier sufficient to cover the expenses of collection? The same question is sometimes asked about the octroi at the entrance to Italian towns. Is the discovery of a few eggs concealed in a peasant's hay cart worth all the expenditure upon officials' salaries and uniforms?

Luggage is insecure in certain countries, where thefts are frequent, and where luggage has to be corded and sealed for the sake of security, which makes the task of a customs examination still more laborious. It should be possible by means of a competent service of detectives to stop these thefts altogether. They are usually committed upon international trains over a very limited area, and the thieves are sometimes well known. Their operations are often conducted while the passengers are lunching or dining in the restaurant cars.

A further subject for the consideration of the experts at Berne should be that of tickets and reduced fares. In some places no return tickets at a reduction are now issued, which makes the cost of traveling excessive in these days of increased fares. Circular tourist tickets have not yet regained the place which they occupied before the war.

It must be admitted, however, that few European railways pay well nowadays. This is especially the case with state-owned lines. Both the Italian state railways and the Swiss Federal lines have had deficits, the former for two years running, and the latter, once so cheap, have now become dear, even for third-class passengers. Freights are dear in Switzerland also; there is no free luggage, as in France and England, and a dog, for which one paid a few cents before the war, now costs an entire third-class ticket on the trains and an entire second-class ticket on the lake steamers. No wonder that the Swiss lines cannot compete with automobiles. Besides, the Swiss railways, like the Swiss hotel keepers, suffer from another obstacle, unknown before the war—the exchange.

### STILL WITHOUT RAILWAYS

No country was so dependent as Switzerland, "the playground of Europe," upon the tourist traffic, out of which so much money was made by so many Swiss that the Italian nickname for the Swiss Nation was "William-Hôtel." Now the tendency in Switzerland is to develop other industries besides that of the foreigner, which is seen to be precarious, and efforts are being made to prevent Italian immigrants from competing with Swiss labor, whereas formerly they were eagerly sought for the construction of the Swiss lines and especially for boring the Simplon and the Lötschberg tunnels, as the inscriptions at Iselle and Kandersteg remind the traveler.

There are still European countries without railways. Albania has not a mile of rail, nor little San Marino, nor yet Andorra. Montenegro before its

## How Barrel Staves Are Made by the Peasants of D'Allier



Cleaver at Work

THERE are many lessons which one country may learn from another, and the French peasant is hard to beat in his faculty for making the best of poor land and primitive instruments. In the oak forests of central France, such as in the département d'Allier, there is an established industry in the cutting of barrel staves, which employs a considerable number of "fendeurs" or cleavers in each forest. Their methods of working are unique, for wherever one of the giant old oaks of 200 years or more is felled, there the cleavers set up his flimsy shanty, consisting of a roof of bracken or wooden laths supported on four sapling poles, with perhaps two sides closed in by a curtain of sacking to protect him from sun and rain.

The huge trunks, which may be anything up to 5 feet in diameter, with the first 50 feet absolutely clean and clear of branches, are cross-cut into meter lengths, or shorter or longer according to what type of stave is required. Then each piece in the round is split into quarters with the aid of steel or wooden wedges. The wood, which has a beautifully straight grain, splits readily along the fibers, and the quarters are then carried into the shanty. Their further reduction to stave thickness is done by means of a "départoir"—a heavy chopper blade set at right angles on a roughly shaped straight ax-hilt handle. With this a split is started, and leverage is applied by setting the log in a triangular bench, the feet of which are sunk in the ground. The lines of splitting follow the medullary rays, the white lines which radiate from the center of the trunk and which are responsible for the "silver grain" so much prized in furniture. Each stave is thus a small segment of a circle, and in the larger trunks, three complete rings of staves can be cut from one length of stem.

The stave is now shaped by resting it on a heavy block and trimming it down each side in turn with the aid of an instrument called a "coure." This is a curved scimitar blade, set similarly to the "départoir" on a roughly shaped handle, but the blade is much lighter and is wielded by the cleavers with extraordinary dexterity. The finishing touches are added by planing the stave smooth by fixing it in a primitive vise, in which the pressure is applied by a foot pedal and released by the spring action of a bending willow stick and a cord. With the stave held fast by this primitive but very effective press or "chevalet," it is planed down with a knife-blade fixed between two handles, somewhat after the fashion of the housewife's rolling-pin.

He added that if the farmers wanted to buy ships, they must use their own money. But he indicated at the same time that the attitude of the Government would be entirely sympathetic if a producers' organization entered the shipping business. The executive of the New Zealand Farmers Union is formulating its plan.

## NORWAY AND RUSSIA DISAGREE OVER FISH

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Norway's trade with Russia is confronted by many difficulties, one dispute following close upon another. The latest trouble is between the north Norwegian exporters and the Bolsheviks.

The Norwegians complain that the Russians do not understand their business and that they denounce absolutely first-class Norwegian fish as inferior, refusing to accept the same. There has been arbitration, and so far the verdicts have been in favor of the Norwegian vendors. A special Norwegian official is about to proceed to Finmarken on behalf of the Department of Commerce.

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in a majority, it will be extremely interesting to see how they use their power.

The law was amended in June, 1919, so that the normal 48-hour week could be modified up to 52 hours a week when urgent reasons were shown for the change, and especially when the employers were able to prove that they were suffering from competition of foreign trades in which longer hours were worked.

The new law provides that in times of grave economic crisis the normal hours may be increased of 64 per week, providing that the working hours do not exceed 10 in any one day. It also gives power to the Government to authorize a 54-hour week for reasons other than those arising from an economic crisis.

According to the Swiss Constitution, laws not of an urgent nature must be submitted to a referendum if this procedure is demanded by 80,000 citizens with full franchise rights. The organizations which met and agreed to demand a referendum on the hours law greatly exceed 80,000 in membership. They have set up a central committee to organize the propaganda against the Government proposals and this of course will be met with counter-propaganda by the employers, who urge that unless productive costs can be reduced the Swiss industries cannot possibly recover their prosperity. This is likely to be a powerful argument among all the workers who are directly or indirectly affected by the serious unemployment now prevailing in Switzerland.

## INDIAN RAILWAYS TO BE DEVELOPED

North and South to Be Equally Served—Program Spread Over Five Years

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence)—An extensive program of railway development, not really adequate to the needs of the country, but none the less considerable, has been planned by the Government of India. Southern India receives the benefits of these extensions in precisely the same manner as the richer and better served northern India. In the Madras presidency a far-reaching program is under investigation by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to whom an allotment of two or more for the current year has been made. The program is spread over five years and includes provision for the comfort of passengers; improved traffic facilities; removal of a large number of engines at present too light for the work which they are called on to perform; provision of a number of new and more modern engines; the replacement of old rolling stock by new bogie stock electrically lighted.

Half the vehicles will be third class, as urgently needed reform on all railroads in India, where the overcrowding is dreadful. Goods vehicles are also being added to and replaced in large numbers. Repair shops are having their capacity greatly improved, and depots where electric equipment can receive light repairs are being instituted. So behindhand are things that this particular railway seems largely if not exclusively to have relied on gas lighting for its trains.

Of equal importance is capital expenditure on the track; and a strengthening of bridges to take heavier loads. A large new goods yard is contemplated near Madras station with a view to expediting passenger traffic and concentrating work while similar schemes for remodeling yards are planned for a number of other stations. Yet it must not be imagined that this program, though imposing, represents anything more than a commencement on the absolute minimum necessary.

The new Swiss law dealing with the eight-hour day, or rather providing for the abrogation of the legal eight-hour day in special circumstances, has been challenged by the Federation of Trade Unions and other organizations, with the result that it is to be submitted to the referendum. Thus the whole of the voters will have an opportunity of pronouncing judgment on this question, and as presumably the working class voters are

## AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT LOOKS ASKANCE AT NORTHERN DISTRICT

No Enthusiasm Aroused by Latest Proposals to Develop It, in View of Result of Previous Efforts

MELBOURNE, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—It cannot be said that Australia showed very much enthusiasm, or any enthusiasm for that matter, when Senator Pearce expounded his theories on behalf of developing the Northern Territory. Not long returned from his peace mission at Washington, Mr. Pearce was rewarded with a Privy Councilorship, and the Northern Territory, the "white elephant" of Australia.

The fact that one of the Australian premiers gained recently some notoriety as a black territory, or territory that cannot be developed by the white man, has not damaged the new Minister, for Mr. Pearce means to tackle this most complex of Australia's problems, the solving of which has been beyond the means of any of his predecessors. He had the temerity to declare that if he had one-tenth of the money that had been wasted on the territory, he could do things which would give it some little chance to develop naturally. The pastoral industry had received the least assistance, notwithstanding the fact that it was the one industry which it had been proved could be carried on successfully.

Mr. Pearce recalled the fact that the Federal Government assumed control of the Northern Territory in 1911, and since that time had expended nearly £250,000 in encouraging the mining industry. In view of experience, he did not propose to spend any more. The Minister for Home and Territories admitted that £50,000 had been spent up to 1920 in encouraging agricultural settlement, with poor result. Few had accepted offer.

Thirteen settlers had availed themselves of the free blocks of from 300 to 600 acres each at the Daly River, and experimental farms had been established at the Daly River and at Stapleton at a cost of £15,000 and £20,000 respectively. In his opinion, this was not the best policy of developing agriculture. He spoke of one successful settler in the Northern Territory who constructed an irrigation plant at his own expense and provided Darwin, the capital, with vegetables and fruit. The policy of the Government should be to help such men, he said.

The Minister for Home and Territories was of the opinion that the Federal Government should adopt the policy of helping private enterprise. Considerable sums of money had been lost by the Government's attempt to run a steamship service to the Northern Territory, in its efforts to help the pastoralists. However, he felt

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Books and Bookmen

**D**ISCUSSIONS on poetry in the form of entire books are a consequence of the flood of verse now being poured on the public. Robert Graves' volume "On English Poetry" deals with the subject from a new angle.

"The poet," he says, "is only concerned with reconciling certain impressions of life as they occur to him, and presenting them in the most effective way possible, without reference to their educational value. The cumulative effect of his work is to suggest a great number of personal obsessions, the sum of which compose if you like his 'message,' but the more definitely propagandist the poet, the less of a poet is the propagandist."

No one will quarrel with the statement, yet doubtless many will wish that, in speaking of anything as magical as poetry, the author would deal with it in a less wooden manner. There have been essayists whose prose was nearly as wonderful as the poetry of which they wrote. Mr. Graves is not one of these, nor are his ideas particularly unique.

There is, so the publishers say, something new in American fiction and this phenomenon is a "Gilbert-and-Sullivan novel," otherwise "Tutors' Lane," by Wilmar Lewis, late of Yale. As a matter of fact, save for the title page decoration, which seems to have leaped straight out of The Dial, the book does not hold such promising novelty. It is, in fact, a very short and somewhat light-hearted story of a collegiate romance, and much less scintillating than the tale — telling of Pelham Grenville Wodehouse of fond memory. "Tutors' Lane" is not precisely dull, it is certainly not droll. Its plot is manifestly missing, its personages are more or less clear and none of them are borrowed from Mr. F. Scott Fitzgerald.

These times, apparently, Mr. Hergeth and the "movies" are once more at peace. Now and then in the past he has risen to declaim against such drama as takes place in light and shadow, but last winter's success of "Tol'sle David" must have induced him to part with "Java Head."

Joseph Santley Says  
Equity Theater Is to  
Restore the "Gallery"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 18

THE most interesting thing regarding Joseph Santley, the musical comedy star, is the fact that he is almost entirely a product of the theater, and that in fathering, mothering and schooling him, the theater has done a piece of work of which she may well be proud. While it is true that Mr. Santley has had his several years with different tutors and at schools, his chief environment has been that of the playhouse.

"I have been on the stage from the time I was three and a half," he says. Joseph Santley was originally billed as "Master Joe Santley, America's famous boy actor," and played across the country in such melodramas as "From Rags to Riches," "A Boy of the Streets," "Billy the Kid," and other plays of that kind. From melodrama he went into musical comedy and became a dancer of note, yet none of those accomplishments seems to compare with what he has made of himself.

While talking to this quiet, refined, accomplished and dignified young man, hearing him tell of almost an entire life joyfully spent in the playhouse, the thought kept creeping in that many a Harvard graduate or man from Oxford University might well emulate the poise and charm of this child of the theater.

Mr. Santley is a member of the council of the Actors Equity Association, that organization that influences the lives of more than 15,000 actors and actresses, and he is also a member of the board of directors of Equity Players, Inc., that newly founded actors' company of players that is soon to give its first play at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater, New York.

As Mr. Santley is the chairman of the committee in charge of the tickets for the forthcoming Equity productions, and as the sale of theater tickets carries more of a story with it than appears on the surface, he was asked to tell a representative of The Christian Science Monitor something regarding the attitude of the Equity Players, Inc. toward the public in its sale of tickets, the ticket speculators, and so forth.

"First," said Mr. Santley, "you can count on it, the Equity Players will never have any dealings with ticket speculators, the scavengers as they are called. I do not mean, of course, the legitimate firms who do a regular business as what is known as theater ticket libraries. Many men instead of rushing around from theater to theater looking for seats for a performance prefer to call up the office in their hotel or one of the legitimate agencies where tickets for all the theaters are on sale, and having selected their seats are willing to pay an advance of say 50 cents over the regular price for each ticket. That 50 cents is for the service rendered them. Some playgoers may not care to pay for that service and so go to the box office. There is no trickery in the legitimate theater ticket libraries. The people the Equity Players are opposed to are the sharks who hold up a man for anything they can get out of him, if they see he wants to see a particular performance. Sometimes they demand as high as \$30 a ticket for a very successful musical show. But in this connection may I tell your readers that when sifted to the bottom, the public is really responsible for this same ticket speculator, and mainly because men will not plan ahead.

in which the citizens of present day Salem will presently disport. That claxon of clipper ships, Miss Amy Lowell, should be present to view proceedings, and many another author might find inspiration when Salem goes back to old days and ways for the films.

A mystery of many years standing is the absence from the lists of prominent or promising American authors, as compiled by equally prominent Englishmen, of such short story writers as Mr. Irvin Cobb and his colleague, Mr. Wilbur Daniel Steele. True, Mr. O'Brien and the O. Henry anthology quarrel over Mr. Cobb, but they are united in opinion as to Mr. Steele. Would it not be an excellent time for an Englishman to discard Sherwood Anderson or F. Scott Fitzgerald, and take in their stead one of these?

A Russian woman librarian who has found it impossible to remain in Russia any longer, is now staying in Copenhagen and gives an interesting account of her experiences as librarian at a Bolshevik library. Her name is Ljuba Friedland and it is owing to her Latvian nationality that she succeeded in getting away. The last few years she has been living at Rjeff, near Moscow; she was librarian at the railwaymen's library and, as such, she had free passes on all railroads. That helped her, for there was plenty of oil at Rjeff and she often went to Moscow with oil and used it as a barter for food. They never received money, only articles of food, etc., when the Bolsheviks had to abandon this policy and adopt the notes system. In January Miss Friedland received 1,139,000 rubles, in May, 8,100,000 rubles, not because her salary was raised, but because the value of the notes had receded.

Much was done to improve the library; new books were constantly received, so that the collection grew from day to day. There were sections for experts, belles lettres, children's books, etc.; but, although no charges were made for the loan of books, there were few visitors. People read mostly instructive books and publications, so as to enable them to be better equipped in the struggle for existence.

These times, apparently, Mr. Hergeth and the "movies" are once more at peace. Now and then in the past he has risen to declaim against such drama as takes place in light and shadow, but last winter's success of "Tol'sle David" must have induced him to part with "Java Head."



"The Royal Garden," Screen by Roy MacNicol

© Roy MacNicol, 1922

Cobden Sanderson  
and Leon Bonnat

LONDON, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The passing of a great English craftsman and a fine French painter must here be mentioned for the valuable links they afford between the last decade or two and the present day.

The first, Mr. Cobden Sanderson, a man who shunned limelight, spent long, laborious days producing the much-sought-after and world-famous books at the Doves Press, Hammersmith. At the age of 31 years, Mr. Cobden Sanderson gave up the bar to become a bookbinder under the sign of Sir William Richmond, R.A. Serving an apprenticeship with de Coverley, he brought back the golden age of bookbinding, many extremely beautiful examples coming from his hands. He has left behind him a style to which Mr. Douglas Cockerell may be considered the successor. It was not,

of literature and its embodiment in printed form, may be an illustration and an encouragement—the workmanship of life, and its embodiment in forms beautiful as are those in which literature itself has found its expression and embodiment. Greater than all that we can imagine is the reality of life from its beginning—in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth—and in the infinitudes of Time and Space, amid which whether as a fact or as an idea, we still live today; greater than all that we can imagine is reality, and man's life as a part of it, and it is this which the language of the composer we must 'compose,' and in the language of the publisher 'publish.'

The passing of Leon Bonnat at the age of 89 recalls the great struggle of French "official" painting against les Independents. Bonnat was a painter of large classical compositions, although he will chiefly be remembered for his portraits of the great men of his time. His has been a life of honor and success. In 1905 he succeeded Paul Dubois as director of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, while in 1904 he was elected honorary member of the Royal Academy. He worked up to the last day taking a regular part in the sittings of the Academie des Beaux Arts. His latter style approached that of Sargent. He was as skillful as the latter in happy decorative treatment of modern costume which is especially triumphant in the portrait of Robert Henri exhibited only a year ago. This was the last of a big gallery of illustrious men including Puvise de Chavanne, Victor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas, Cardinal Lavigerie, Pasteur, Renan and Jules Ferry. S. K. N.

Brand Lane's Manchester Season  
MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—In the coming season of concerts Brand Lane has obviously made an effort to surpass his previous record in the provision of artists of world-wide renown. He has had the good fortune to secure Challapine for his opening concert; this is in itself a great "scoop," as Challapine is one of the few great artists who have never appeared in Manchester. Some famous "star" is to appear at every concert of the double series. Even the Hallé Orchestra, re-engaged with Sir Henry Wood and Sir Landon Ronald as conductors, sinks into the background before such an array of celebrities. Dame Clara Butt appears at three of the concerts, and Meibon and Tetrazzini and a host of other singers are engaged. Elena Gerhardt is to sing twice and the great Italian baritone, Battistini, is also to sing twice.

Among instrumentalists, Wilhelm Bachaus will make a welcome reappearance. It is not forgotten that Manchester was for a time the city of his adoption, and that for several years he was the principal piano teacher of the Manchester College of Music, where he made many friends and trained many pupils before the lure of the continent drew him back to Germany.

Pachmann will also be heard again and will have a whole evening to himself in which to amuse and edify an audience which always greets him with the most affectionate cordiality, whether he performs like an artist or merely plays the buffoon. A different kind of interest attaches to the reappearance of Fritz Kreisler, who, like Bachaus, has not been heard in Manchester since before the war. These are the leaders in a long and imposing list of artists. Miss Mignon Nevada, the opera singer, will sing in "The Messiah," and there will be concerts devoted to Wagner, Verdi and Puccini, as heretofore. S. W.

however, till 1900, when the Kelmscott Press closed down, that Cobden Sanderson, benefiting by the mistakes of William Morris, started a printing press with a font based on an early type of Jenson. The books printed by him are of exquisite simple beauty and different from those of Morris in that they were never decorated, being entirely dependent on straightforward craftsmanship for their grace. Cobden Sanderson was an idealist who has expressed in his catalogue raisonné of the Doves Press publications something of the great ideal which animated him in these words: "But beyond the immediate purpose—of the press, as a press, there has always been another, incapable of achievement by any press indeed, but of which workmanship in the great field

Actual production has been started at the Metro studios on "All the Brothers Were Valiant," the title of which has not been decided upon as yet.

The cast includes Bebe Daniels, Lewis Stone, Kathryn Williams, Harrison Ford, Adolphe Menjou, Winter Hall, Brandon Hurst, Bernice Frank, Mayme Kelso, Ethel Wales and George Kuwa.

## Robert B. Mantell in Boston

Robert B. Mantell opened a two weeks' season at the Boston Opera House last night with "Richelieu," which will be followed by his customary Shakespeare repertory. The veteran actor retains his power of sympathetically projecting the idealized Cardinal of Bulwer Lytton by rhythmic intonation and by revealing play of eye and hand. Miss Genevieve Hamper was a pretty Julie but failed to persuade emotionally. The rest of the company served chiefly to throw into relief the abilities of the star.

John Alexander as Adrian de Mauprat fell short of the impression of nobility his lines prescribe. Vaughan Deering as Baradas was rather a plotter from melodrama than an intriguing nobleman of the most glittering court of Europe. Yet shortcomings must be attributed as much to the play as to the actors. The piece is a product of a romantic period now long past, as time passes in the theater. Handled by Shakespeare, the theme might have furnished an immortal play; in the hands of Bulwer Lytton it is woven into an impudent stuff of the stage. Lines of noble resonance are not lacking, but the action is more theatrical than dramatic, and the humor mostly ill-timed. There was a large audience, which cordially welcomed this first offering of Mr. Mudgett's régime at the Opera House.

## Eustace African Film

At Tremont Temple, Boston, this week the movements and habits of various wild animals of the interior of distant Africa may be seen, living their natural life of freedom, through the persistent efforts of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Eustace and the ever-increasing possibilities of the motion-picture camera.

The ceaseless endeavor of Mr. Eustace with his courageous wife to picturize Africa after years of the severest kind of jungle life has brought within reach what the general public would never see for itself. Animals of all descriptions familiar to the Africans are seen grazing on the hillsides or quenching their thirst in the rivers and pools, sometimes distant and again so close to the camera that it seems as though one had but to reach an arm's length to touch. Only by concealing themselves and the camera to wait patiently the appearance of the animals could the Eustases have been successful. Approaching close, the animals entirely innocent of being studied, noticeably become aware of presence as they hear the steady clicking of the camera near by, and it is a delight to observe the head cock to one side and another, with ears twitching in an effort to fathom the strange disturbance, and to see the startled questioning and intelligent look come over their faces.

Picturesque and colorful are the many scenes depicted of the ranging mountains, great waterfalls and ancient ruined cities of Africa, with bits of the native life interspersed. Walter Abel acts the country youth agreeably, and Miss Lenore Chipendale plays Theodore's kindly aunt with such discretion that the part almost justified itself as something more than a confidant—that ancient easy device to circumvent playwriting difficulties. Winifred Wellington, Blanche Wallace, Edwin Hensley, Schuyler White, Lyons Wickland, Martin Alsop and Charles Gilney round out a generally capable cast.

Established 1835

## What Art Means to Roy MacNicoll

New York, Sept. 22  
Special Correspondence

"JUST what does art mean to me and to the world? I have asked that question of myself endeavoring to get behind things—to see if my art, my art, my thought—was on the right road toward the right goal, and then go ahead." Roy MacNicoll was replying, in his New York studio on West Fifty-Seventh Street, to a request for a statement of his art credo. "To me life means service—service to our fellow man. The art of serving one's fellow man to the very best of one's ability—no matter what may be the mode of expression—it truly living the right way and working and giving the greatest amount of good, truth, and beauty," he continued.

"This is my ideal—my standard for my work. And surely those three things should be the standard and aim of all art at all times. Art means the producing of effects of high value—a state of perfection. Hence, what could be more perfect than the work of giving that which is good, true, and beautiful, if one realizes the fullness of those words? To what greater heights can one go? There is no higher standard of perfection than perfection—that is art. Something wholly good—wholly true—and wholly beautiful.

"Now, for me painting seems the admirable and natural, lovable way of reaching art and giving to the greatest number. What an opportunity—one pauses before it—to arouse, inspire, stimulate good right thinking to all that is beautiful, good, and true around us, right at hand. And this I am beginning to feel and realize more and more fully each day as I take my brush in hand, and my hope and desire is to move and more perfectly execute and give out the ideas which crowd in upon my thoughts.

"Feeling than as I do I could not honestly say I am in favor of, or enjoy, or think of much value any of the 'isms' in art now so prevalent. I fail to see in them any 'harmony of angles' as you hear of the cubists; one ceases to have harmony in angles, they are decidedly inharmonious. Nor do I see any great inventiveness, or anything to stimulate the imagination to that which is truly real or beautiful. Does not a pleasing interpretation of nature or that which is natural really approach the fundamentals of

art more closely than that which is unnatural, abortive, abnormal and therefore ceases to portray the truth, beauty or goodness, hence perfections? I do not presume to accuse those who have executed this type of work as being insincere—but surely they have let the wrong ideas ideal, thought and unwise desires come in and have pursued it. The canvas is the place to express thoughts and ideas enduring good and true—not opinions, freakishness, nor just more details. No one ever need fear the things which are true—natural, good and beautiful—can ever be uninteresting or a bore. I believe these propositions are sound and I am daily striving to prove it and am succeeding. Time will tell.

"I love painting and approach the art with reverence. I revel in it, and I lose myself with brush in hand when in front of a canvas. I believe modern art has scarcely been touched upon; and equipped with the tried and thorough techniques of the masters gone before us, there are grand heights to reach. And I hope this little pile of mine will add a listening ear and favor, perhaps approval.

"I was born in New York City. I have always delighted in having a brush or pen in my hand since I can remember and as a child of eight or nine winning several honorable mentions at State art shows. But at the age of 15 the call of the stage took possession of my thought and overruled my desire for painting as a means of expression. This I followed with fair results for several years; when again my painting came to the fore and now no stage can ever usurp its place. But I learned from my association with the theater much that has been helpful to me in expressing decorative work and certain values. It all had a broadening effect.

"When a boy of 14 I studied in spare moments—for I worked at that time in the office of Dean Kiley—with Professor Frederick at the University of Illinois, head of the Art Department. I am really self-taught and not the product of any art school but personal instruction is much to be desired. I firmly believe, I am passionately fond of color and like to give my imagination full play. Flowers, birds, animals and fish predominate in my paintings. I have approached the designs of most of my decorative pieces and even enter into the backgrounds of my portrait work."

Francine Larrimore in  
"Nice People" in BostonSwedish Art Show  
for the United States

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Endeavors are being made for the bringing about in a number of American towns of a representative exhibition of Swedish modern and applied art. The moving spirit in Mr. Edgar H. Cahill, connected with the Newark Museum, has paid a limited visit to Sweden in order to make the necessary arrangements. As regards art-industrial products there is the beautiful Orrefors glass, porcelain from Rörstrand and Gustavsberg and specimens of Swedish silver in its different aspects. Mr. Cahill is naturally impressed with the close co-operation between leading artists and industrial undertakings in Sweden, a co-operation which leads to happy results. It is planned to show the glass collection in the first instance at the Newark Museum and afterward Mr. Cahill hopes that it will be exhibited in some 12 or 15 of the biggest cities in the United States. He should file the respective managers and willing to take up the matter, and place the necessary room at disposal. As regards the planned exhibition of modern Swedish art, some samples should certainly be included in the annual exhibition (in February-March) of the "Society of Independent Artists."

Florence Nash has been engaged for the rôle of the Montague Girl in "Montague Girl" in which Glenn Hunter will have the title rôle.

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## The Trees and Flowers of Verdant Hawaii

"THE most beautiful fleet of islands anchored in any ocean."

Thus did Mark Twain describe the Hawaiian Islands which, according to Joaquin Miller, "are not a group, as often miscalled, but a string of islands—a string of pearls, if you please—a string of rare and precious pearls in the sapphire center of the great American sea."

All of which falls adequately to convey, even in a remote measure, "things as they are." All word pictures fall—for it seems as though, in ages past, there might have been upturned in the heavens a cornucopia filled with rainbows which nature benevolently deposited on this fair group of islands and then, with palette and brushes, at her leisure, distributed the colors to produce the world's masterpiece. Towering trees, reflecting all the shades of green and brown; blossoming trees veiling with the solar spectrum in a riot of color; foliage and flowering bushes and vines of gorgeous hues, combine with the somber grays and browns of the mountains to produce a picture that would beggar the ability of any artist.

To the residents of the islands, as too often in the case, this "Paradise of the Pacific" becomes matter of fact and prosaic. Naturally, the usual cannot startle and as a consequence it is upon the occasional visitor that dependence must be had for a proper appreciation. Or—better still—upon those who have dwelt here and then wandered far afield. In memory the scenes return to them and, if possible, more vivid and marvelous is the remembrance than was the scene.

### Naturalized Immigrants

Much of the foliage is native to the islands; some has been "naturalized" from the mainland of the United States—from semi-tropical California and from rock-ribbed New England; still other "foreigners" have emigrated from the deep South Seas, from far-away Japan and China and even from the land of the Southern Cross. The climate of Hawaii appears to be adapted to anything that will grow, and, usually, insists upon the growing things it adopts being beautiful.

One of the salient beauty spots—it might well be termed "one of the mysteries"—of this scenic isle has a locale within a few miles of the very mouth of Kilauea, where 56 acres of cañons form a rich contrast to the drab lava beds surrounding, mile upon mile, the fiery pit. In the very heart of the a-a lava, as of old, rough debris form Kilauea's eruptions are calmed in Hawaiian, this park-like spot embraces 40 species of trees, many of which are found on no other of the islands and a few of which are found nowhere else on this island. At an elevation of from 4000 to 4500 feet, with a thickness of from 20 to 30 feet of a lava on three sides, this oasis stands out as a monument to the inscrutability of nature. This grove, together with the rest of the volcano area of Kilauea, Mauna Loa, and Hlaakak—on the Valley Isle—comprises a national park 118 square miles in area.

The magnificent forests of ohia-ilia, which abound on the mountain side of Maui, carry their grayish slender skyward for 80 or more feet, while giant tree ferns reaching to a height of 24 feet, give off fronds that tower still a dozen feet above. So rich is the soil in which these forests are embedded that frequently the roots—uprooted by wild pigs—which are plentiful here—continue their growth while prostrate in the dense undergrowth. Mile upon mile of trail intersecting these forests, frequently between the close, ragged lava walls, are flanked by a jungle growth of ferns and creepers.

### The House of the Sun

Maui, the Valley Isle, embraces the largest extinct volcano in the world—Haleakala, "House of the Sun"—the area of which is 19 square miles, with summit rising more than 10,000 feet above the sea. As the traveler climbs the slope of Haleakala, a backward glance reveals a most fascinating scene. Lying far below is one of the richest plains on earth, while intervening are mile upon mile of fertile green sugar cane and still nearer the blackening and gray cacti (Panini).

The Garden Isle of Kauai is the smallest of the four principal islands and also the most northerly. Sugar, rice, and pineapple here abound in profusion, due, probably, to the fact attested by geologists, that it is the oldest of all the group, traces of great cones and craters having disappeared almost entirely. Its greater number of years, mayhap, have afforded opportunity for nature more prolifically to carpet it with verdure-producing soil. In any event its mountain sides exhibit the yellow-green of the kukui (lightest colored foliage of all the Hawaiian trees), the silver green of the koa and the dark green of the ohia, while the peaks are capped with the yellow of ripening grasses—a rich color offering, scarcely to be found in any other single view. The Waimea Cañon—often termed a

miniature of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado—is another glorious combination of lights and shades.

While not so prolific in the hardwood trees as the mountains of Hawaii or Kauai, the Island of Oahu nevertheless is equally rich in color. In Moanalua Gardens are myriads of beautiful flowers and ferns. The Fall affords an unsurpassing view. In the words of Joaquin Miller, "Look down the Fall. The pretty palisades of the Hudson River are as a child's toy house. Loosen a stone and listen. You do not hear it strike bottom. Some houses and little farms lie under you. You literally look into another world."

Even on the "Beach at Waikiki," famed round the world, is a vegetation not usually anticipated where land and sea unite. Stately coconut palms (nui) reaching a height of 80 to 100 feet, sway and bend in the breeze until their feathery tops almost reach down to kiss the surf; and clumps of bamboo endeavor to outstrip them in majesty. Beyond the palms and bamboo are luxuriant growths of hibiscus, some in patches of variegated wild bushes, others in trim hedges surrounding cozy bungalows nestled on the seashore. In its wild state the hibiscus (kokokeekeo) reaches to a height of 30 feet while the hedgerows are trimmed according to the tastes of their owners.

### Shade Trees of Honolulu

Honolulu has been mentioned as "the palm-embowered city," the name,

of course, due to the large number of that species of tree with which the streets are lined and the park spots

—with which the city is well endowed—are filled. Not all the growth is palm. Honolulu's streets are vistas of beautiful flowering shade trees. Solid streets, as far as the eye can see, are shaded with the same species, while parallel streets are embowered with different varieties. One will be the golden shower, the next the pink shower; then the pink-and-white shower; still others the willow—a native tree that is found on all of the islands, even where no other vegetation grows, with a beautiful blossom and producing a hard, scarlet seed that is most popular for strings of beads (jels). There is the monkey-pod, a veritable pink and green umbrella spreading from the edge of sidewalk and almost entirely covering bungalows; poindianas, whose blossoms failing to earth form a crimson carpet, rich in contrast against the green of the grass; stately jacarandas, whose purplish-blue blossoms show a striking dissimilarity to the white and yellow of the fragrant magnolias.

Flanking these gorgeous-blossomed and brightly-bordered streets are the ample velvety lawns which surround almost every home. Within the green lawns are an endless variety of flowering and foliage shrubs and trees. Trim lawn borders of many hues; hedges, usually of hibiscus or varicolored crotons, ornamental and other trees fill the landscape. The fig, orange, lemon, avocado, guava, mango, bread-fruit, banana, pomegranate, papaya—a luscious year-round breakfast delicacy—are a few of the edible fruit trees. The decorative shrubs include numerous species of ferns, wild ginger, spider lily, coccus, and a huge assortment of native and "naturalized" additions to the picture.

Over the wide-spreading lawns wander a profusion of trailing vines, brill-



Rice Field of Hawaii After a Shower

Plant in leaf and flower. The purple climbing roses; making the most wistaria, the trumpet-fashioned, flaming orange-colored huapala (sweet-heart), the dainty bluebell, the multi-colored morning glory, the pale moon vine, twining Cecil Breuner, and other

parts of the world. In the British Islands it is called "moor-lamb" in Lancashire and "midsummer-lamb" and "evening-lamb" in Norfolk. The Welsh and Irish names are "goat-of-the-air," "kid-of-the-air" and "goat-of-

Fen-land where these birds are numerous, I feel convinced the drumming is chiefly produced by the violent vibrations of the tail feathers, especially the outer ones which have the basal part of the shafts broad and flat. Probably the vibrating wings may also contribute to the sound.

Besides the purely mechanical "bleating" or "drumming," the snipe utters vocal sounds, the most familiar being the alarm note, which is always uttered when the bird is flushed during the autumn and winter months. This peculiar note is made just as the bird takes flight. It is a somewhat rasping note, resembling the word "soop," not unlike the creak of a shoe. Another note produced by the snipe is likewise a vocal sound and only heard during the spring and early summer while nesting is in progress. This is a double note resembling "jack-jack," repeated time after time with such repetition that it becomes quite monotonous while the bird is flying hither and thither over its nesting ground.

### The Sniper's Bill

Owing to the snipe frequenting swamps, water-meadows, and other damp spots, it is a common belief that this bird, with its very long bill, lives by suction. Although its bill is plunged deeply into the soft, wet soil while feeding, it is not the moisture it seeks, but the various insects, water snails and worms, which constitute its chief diet. The presence of these little objects, hidden at some depth in the ooze, are readily detected by the remarkably sensitive bill of this bird, which is more highly specialized in the snipes than in any other species.

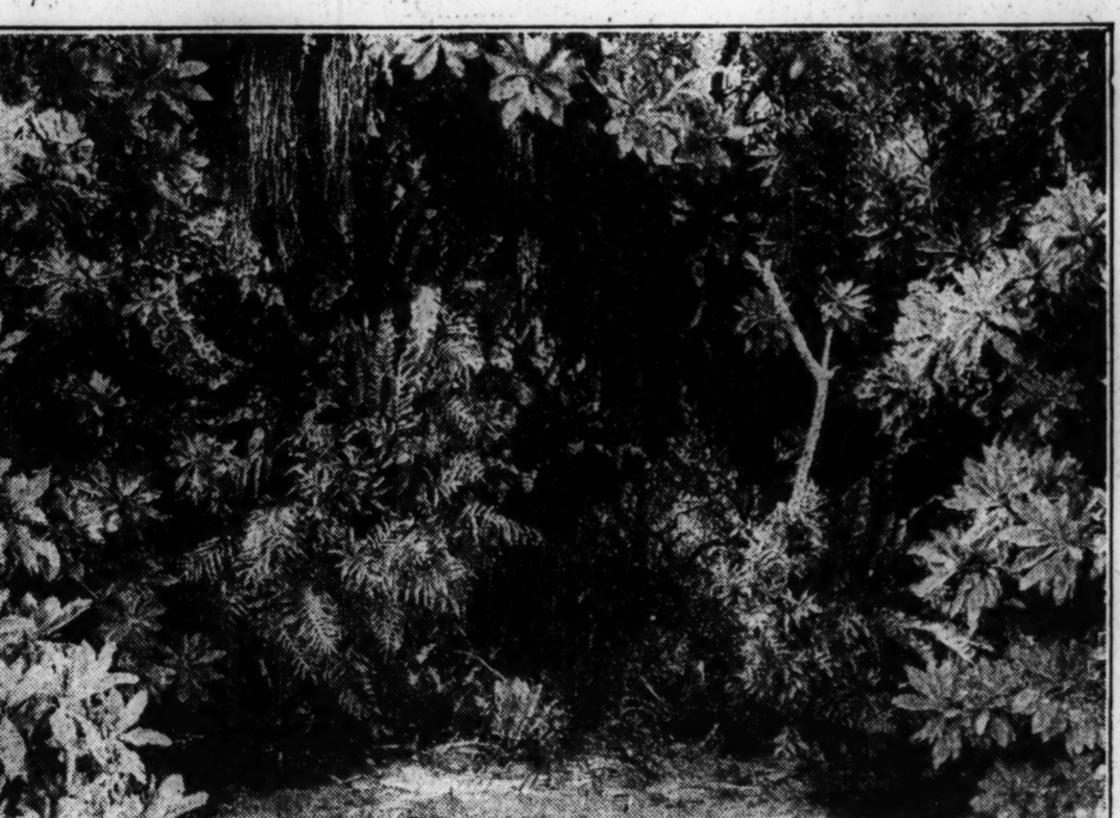
By a wonderful adaptation nature has provided the snipe's bill with an extraordinarily delicate organ of sensation. If the terminal third of the bill is examined it will be found to be slightly swollen and fleshy, and minutely pitted. Immediately under the soft cuticle the surface is finely honeycombed with a mass of tiny hexagonal cells which form the opening to a number of nerve filaments, consequently when the bird is probing the soft soil for food with its bill, it is at once enabled to detect the nature of the objects it touches although they are hidden from sight.

### OIL FROM DOGFISH

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Manufacture of a high-grade oil from dogfish, which swarm in Pacific waters, is to be started by a newly-formed company in the Queen Charlotte Islands, off the mainland of British Columbia. The fish will be caught in traps and the oil extracted by a new and patented process. The traps in which dogfish will be caught will be so placed that they will not interfere with salmon and other food fish.

### On a Slanting Dive

This remarkable sound, which resembles the bleat of a goat or sheep, is always produced while the bird is on the wing and rapidly descending through the air with its wings partly extended and the tail fully expanded. The performance is attained by rising a considerable height, which, however, varies greatly; sometimes it mounts up to a great altitude; when the desired elevation is reached it quickly turns and takes a sudden slanting dive; the tail is then expanded fully and turned to one side, and with half extended vibrating wings, down it swoops with a loud, deep, tremulous bleating noise, audible at a great distance in the silence of moors and marshes. It repeats the performance again and again; sometimes it is continued for an hour or more. According to my own observations, which have extended over several seasons in the Cambridge



Dense Foliage With Blossoms of Gorgeous Hues, Hawaii

## Girl of Nine in Canal Zone Shows Depth of Colombia's Patriotism

MEDELLIN, Colombia, Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence) — Colombian newspapers are copying from La Nacion of Managua a story of a nine-year-old Colombian girl, Maria Segunda, who is attending an American school at Ancon, in the Canal Zone.

At a monthly assembly, when the flag was to be saluted, little Maria hastily made a Colombian flag of paper, colored it properly with crayon, and, when the salute command was given, she said loudly: "I will not salute the American flag. I will salute the flag of Colombia; for this is the flag of my fatherland. I am a Colombian."

This act of apparent inobedience caused a report to be sent by telephone to the superintendent of schools in the zone. He came quickly in his automobile, and was greeted with profound silence amidst an air of suspense.

expressed excitement. Taking in the situation at a glance, he said:

"I can understand what kind of a country Colombia must be, when a child of nine years gives us such a beautiful and sublime example of patriotism. From today, when the flag is saluted, this child may salute the flag of her country. The order will be made known to all the American schools in the Canal Zone, that the example may be imitated."

Had this superintendent known Colombia, or had he visited its public schools, he would have learned why little Maria was so faithful to her flag. A former president of Colombia, Miguel Antonio Caro, a man of letters as well as a statesman, and to whose memory a statue has been erected at Bogota, wrote a little song full of love and devotion to "Patria." This sonnet is sung throughout Colombia by children attending the primary schools.

in the breeding season; also he says "while they are playing about on the wing they certainly make a loud piping with their mouths, but whether the bleating or humming is ventriloquous or proceeds from the motion of their wings I cannot say." The quaint sound is also alluded to by Tennyson in "On a Mourner," where we find "The swamp where hums the dropping snake."

The common Snipe (Gallinago cœlestis), also known as the Full Snipe, although a familiar and common bird, owing to the weird sound it produces during the nesting season, has been the cause of much controversy among naturalists for a couple of centuries or more and, as some maintain, it still remains a disputed question how this bird makes the sound known as "drumming," and which has been likened to the calls of various animals, such as lambs, goats, horses, and even insects; in consequence it has been described as "bleating," "droning," "humming," and "neighing." Owing to this peculiarity, the snipe has acquired a great variety of provincial names throughout its extensive range in the Cambridge

## Paris to Honor the Great Marcel Who Revolutionized Hair Dressing

### Son of Stone-Cutter Conquered With His Curling Irons the World's Capital of Fashion

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Paris is going to celebrate the jubilee of hair waving! All the hair-dressers of France have so decided. They all know that their actual prosperity is due to the revolution brought about in capillary art by the famous inventor, Monsieur Marcel, who, with simple curling tongs, threw down the monstrous edifice of yesterday's chignons.

In October the great Marcel will be presented with his bust, and for a week festivals will be held at Luna Park; concours and exhibitions of hairdressing, balls, banquets, etc.

M. Marcel, the son of a stone-cutter, was born at Chavigny in the Vienne Oct. 18, 1852. Very young he tried to learn his father's craft. But he was not fitted for it, and he soon exchanged the heavy chisel for comb and razor. He was taught the elements of his new art by the village barber. But he was not only gifted but ambitious. He dreamt of dressing the hair of the beautiful ladies of the Court. At 17 he came to Paris full of hopes for his future. His débuts in the capital were not altogether successful.

His first hairdressing was even a disaster. The lady who had been intrusted to his knowledge was furious and did her hair herself, with the result that Marcel was dismissed by his employer. He thus began to wander from one barber to another, his chief job being to clean windows and looking glasses.

Once married he established himself in a poky little shop in the rue de Dunkerque. And as he had also his mother to support he worked hard, and cheaply. He asked 4 sous (4 cents pre-war rate) for a shave and 10 sous (10 cents pre-war rate) for a lady's hair dressing. His mother, still young and pretty, possessed wonderful hair. Its little waves were supple and harmonious, and Marcel thought that all women would like to have this beautiful kind of hair. All his efforts were directed to finding the means of obtaining the coveted results. Resolutely he warmed the iron which he used for curling. But contrary to custom he placed the groove under the lock of hair. That was the secret of hair waving, which he kept for 20 years.

But if the secret was found the invention had to be launched. His usual lady customers consented to let him try two or three waves, without expense. In 1875 a lady came voluntarily to try the new method. But her hair was so bushy that this time it was Marcel who receded. He only yielded before the insistence of his client who offered him a payment of 5 francs. It was a success. This achievement lasted five weeks. It was talked about in Paris. And with the clientele thronging his shop money began to flow in. That permitted him to open a new and more luxurious shop in the rue de l'Échelle in 1882.

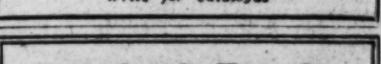
From that time started his complete success. It was launched at the theater by Mme. Jane Hading at the first night of "Le Maître de Forges." Then La Montazan, Mines, Jane Granier, Réjane, Lavallière, Bartet, Blanche Melba, Emma Calvé Dudley, all the famous actresses and singers, came to ask the help of his art.

Marquises and princesses, baronesses and countesses, sitting in Marcel's shop, waited for hours for their turn. So great was the crush that many a beauty paid sums as big as 10 or 20 louis (a louis was 20 francs) to obtain the privilege of a tour de force. A lady paid 400 francs for hair-waving that the "Maître" consented to perform at her house at 6 o'clock one morning. And Lady Lenox gave Marcel 1000 francs and his traveling expenses to come to London and wave her hair. The séance lasted 25 minutes. Marcel was the hero of over 100 performances.

Newspapers like the Gaulois and the Figaro sang his praise. He was the talk of the town. In a word, hair-waving was a furore, a vogue such as had never been seen. No revue was complete without allusion to him. After 10 years of this life Marcel had put away a fortune of 1,000,000 francs.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## INDUSTRIES IN BELGIUM SHOW IMPROVEMENT

## Steel, Glass and Textile Trades Especially Active—Automobile Business an Exception

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The reflux of the industrial disturbances in the United States is beginning to make itself apparent in the Belgian metal-increase in export orders and consequently in the amount of production facilities, says a cable to the United States Department of Commerce.

The number of blast furnaces now in operation is greater than at any time since the Armistice. At the same time prices, both of pig iron and finished and semi-finished steel products, are rising.

Some labor unrest is apparent, and it is probable that if the present favorable conditions continue to prevail in the industry, the most recent 10 per cent wage reduction may be canceled.

The situation of the Belgian automobile industry is generally unfavorable, with one plant reported in financial difficulties. The industrial coal situation has been relieved by British shipment to the United States and consequent diminished competition, while increased factory and household demand is causing advancing prices and lessening stocks at the mine.

Deliveries of German coke have been cut and the deficiency of German shipments, which has renewed maximum production at the local coke ovens, all of which are now fully occupied, is likely to bring about a further advance in Belgian prices of blast furnace products on account of the higher cost of native coke.

## Glass Business Improving

The window glass situation is greatly improved, with 20 furnaces now producing, the largest number operating since the Armistice. Prices are showing an upward tendency. Chinese orders are reported as increasing, and it is estimated that 2000 cases per month are now being shipped to Java.

The Val Saint Lambert Company is now operating seven furnaces, but the demand for crystal is still deficient, and unemployment is marked among glass cutters.

Plate and bottle glass plants are now fully occupied, the latter operating at 75 per cent of capacity. As a result of the activity in small branches of the industry, wage difficulties have arisen.

Prices for raw wax remained unchanged at Ghent, Courtrai, and other textile centers, with practically no stocks on hand. While the demand for linen and low count yarns is not active, spinners are all engaged until the end of January, and the padding, sheetings and dress goods market is firm, with no deliveries on new orders promised until February or March.

Owing to increased export orders and the augmented local demand, all Belgian textiles are in an exceptionally strong position. The cloth mills are now seriously handicapped by the labor shortage, which prevents the operation of the maximum number of eight-hour shifts.

## Agricultural Situation

Excellent crops of potatoes and sugar beets are expected this year, and the situation for spring vegetables is excellent, due to the fact that the production of all winter grain was below normal. While the wheat yield is only slightly below that of ordinary years, oats, rye and barley will show heavy deficits.

It is reported that the Government is contemplating a new international issue of 10-year coupon 5 per cent Treasury notes redeemable at 102½ with a total face value of \$500,000,000 francs. This report is resulting in considerable liquidation of interlocking bonds and the corresponding depreciation of this issue.

Prime commercial paper is now quoted at 3 per cent and other paper at 3.5 per cent, with practically none offered and money plentiful. The demand for export commercial credits is most marked in the case of shipments of artificial Portland cement, glass, and steel billets for the Pacific coast.

There have been considerable export shipments of lace and linen goods, while the principal imports have been those of automobiles and electrical supplies.

## CAUTION MARKS TRADING ON THE LONDON BOARD

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Traders in securities on the stock exchange here proceeded with caution today, pending further developments in the Turkish situation.

Firmness in money brought about an easier tone in the gilt-edged list. French loans were maintained around previous levels in sympathy with steadiness at Paris.

The oil group was without a leader and changes in prices were irregular. Royal Dutch was 39¢, Shell Transport & Trading 49-16, and Mexican Eagle 3½¢.

Alternatives in home rails were mixed but generally lower.

Dollar descriptions were quiet and fussy. There was moderate realization in Argentine rails. In the industrial department cheerfulness was noted in some issues. Hudson Bay 7-11-16. The rubber group was idle with a tendency to sag.

Kaffirs wavered but recessions were unimportant.

Consols for money 56¢. Grand Trunk 1½, DeBeers 11½, Rand Mines 2%, money 1½ per cent, discount rates—short bills and three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

## ROAD CONTROL CHANGE

The Baltimore & Ohio road has been granted authority by the Interstate Commerce Commission to acquire the control of the Indian Creek & Northern Railway by purchases of stock.

## BOSTON STOCKS

## Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Bp.	Sp. 25
Adventure	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Amoskeag pf.	.89	.89	.89	.89	.89
Am Pneu pf.	.18	.18	.18	.18	.19
Am Sugar pf.	.110	.110	.110	.110	.110
Am T. T.	.125	.125	.125	.125	.125
Am Telafex	.394	.394	.394	.394	.394
Am Woolen pf.	.108	.108	.108	.108	.108
Anaconda	.216	.216	.216	.216	.216
Arcadian Cons.	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Aris Com.	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Bee Elev.	.102	.102	.102	.102	.102
Benton El. 2 pt.	.105	.105	.105	.105	.105
Bos & Albany	.1475	.1475	.1475	.1475	.1475
Bos & Maine	.2415	.2415	.2415	.2415	.2415
B & M pf A.	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375
Cal & Ariz.	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Calumet & Hecla	.285	.285	.285	.285	.285
Conn & Pass R.	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Cromer Iron	.214	.214	.214	.214	.214
Cop Range	.3914	.40	.3914	.40	.40
Davis Daily	.415	.415	.415	.415	.415
East Butte	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Eastern Mfg.	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
East Mass Ry.	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23
East Mass	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
Eastern S. S.	.80	.795	.795	.795	.795
Elder Mfg. Co.	.115	.115	.115	.115	.115
Galv-Hous Elec	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33
Gardner Motors	.105	.11	.105	.11	.11
Greenfield T&E	.195	.195	.195	.195	.195
Hood Rubber	.475	.475	.475	.475	.475
Island Creek Crk	.105	.105	.105	.105	.105
Jewell	.965	.965	.965	.965	.965
Nat Leather	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
N. E. Telephone	.119	.119	.119	.119	.119
N.Y. H. & Co.	.308	.308	.308	.308	.308
Mergenthaler	.1585	.1585	.1585	.1585	.1585
Miss Riv Powr	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Miss Riv Pr Pf.	.145	.145	.145	.145	.145
Montgomery	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Orpheum Cir.	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61
Pacific Mills	.355	.355	.355	.355	.355
Pond Creek	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
Senecca	.115	.115	.115	.115	.115
Shannon	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75
St Mary's Land Cr.	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4
Swift Inter.	.24	.24	.23	.23	.23
Swift Inter.	.405	.405	.405	.405	.405
Trinity	.124	.124	.124	.124	.124
Wadsworth	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
Walworth Mfg.	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
Warren Bros.	.355	.355	.34	.34	.34
West & T. S.	.975	.975	.975	.975	.975

	LIBERTY BONDS	OTHER BONDS
Lib 3½% a.	\$10,000	\$10,000
1st 4½%	\$10,24	\$10,34
2nd 4½%	\$10,48	\$10,58
3rd 4½%	\$10,94	\$10,94
4th 4½%	\$10,54	\$10,54
Victor Loan C	\$10,14	\$10,14

LIBERTY BONDS

OTHER BONDS

Atl G & W I 6s 55

Atl G & W I 6s 55

Bost & Albany

Bost & Monta.

Chief

Colorado Min.

Crystal Cap.

Eureka

Fist National Corp.

Gen Oil

Met Silver Metals

Miner's Copper

Mutual

New Rilla Min.

Shea

So States

Seven Metals

Texana Oil

Tele Ext.

Verde Central Copper

Verde Mts.

Y Oil-Gas

Sales, 30,000 shares.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wharf

Open

High

Low

Last

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

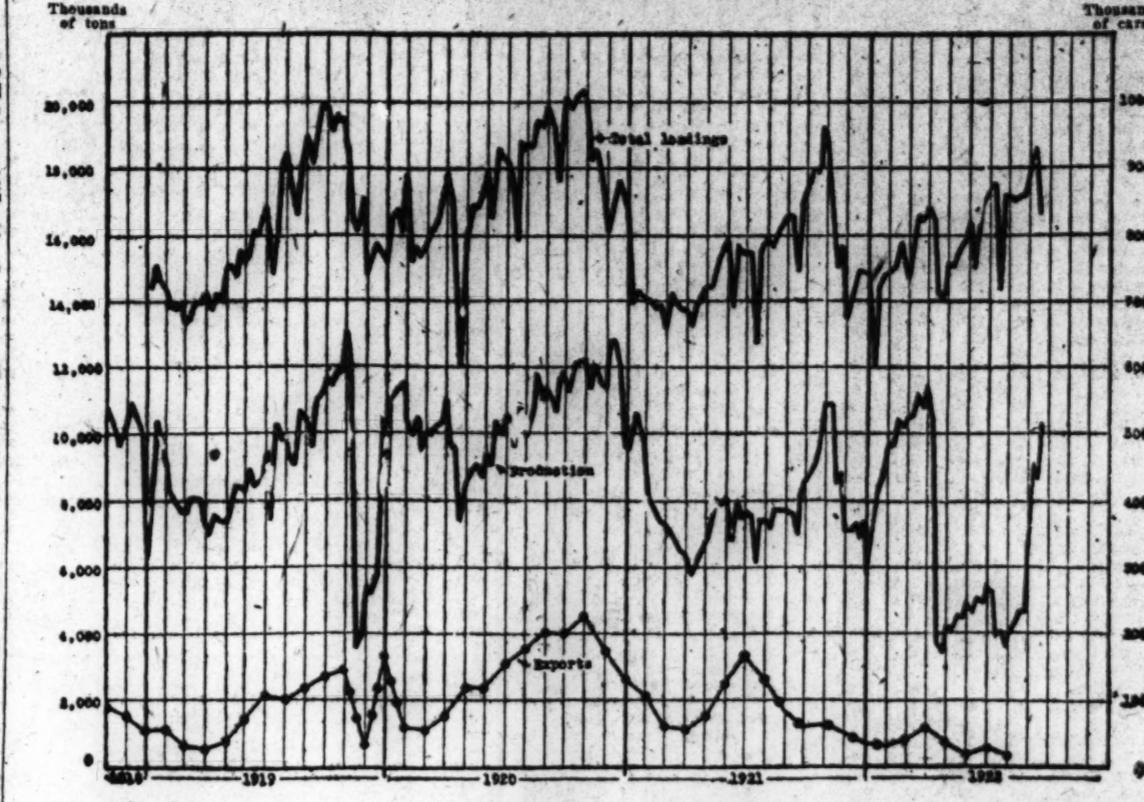
Nov.

Dec.

Jan.

b Bid.

## RAIL TRAFFIC GAINS WITH COAL OUTPUT



Following the settlement of the coal strike production of bituminous coal has reached a normal tonnage.

With this increased activity loadings of revenue freight on American railroads have attained a high level.

The drop in loadings during the first week in September, as shown by the upper curve on the accompanying chart, was due to the interference of the Labor Day holiday. Loadings continued comparatively steady in the face of the coal strike, due to an increase in general level.

Coal loadings exceed those of any other commodity by a wide margin, and the fluctuations in total loadings follow closely, as a rule, the rise and fall in coal output.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## PACKER HIDE MARKET STILL TENDS UPWARD

Heavy Steer Rises One Cent—  
Sales Not Large—Leather  
Buying in Sight

The packer hide market shows additional advances in all grades. Late sales disclose a net gain of one cent on heavy steer hides as compared with a week ago. Sales for last week were not up to normal. They aggregated about 50,000, however, and they suffice to put the market into a position that prompted packers to offer none of the desirables without fractional advances.

Heavy weight hides figure largely in the demand, although light native cows move proportionately well because of price and supply. The kill is increasing but not enough, but that the demand will prevent a surplus. Caution still features buying, therefore it is somewhat remarkable that the supply is not more noticeable. Reports as to what the tanning packers have reserved for their own vats, as well as the confidential transactions, are conspicuously absent. Nevertheless, hides are selling at high prices, and keen buyers refrain from predicting a reaction at present.

Regular tanners admit a moderate increase in the demand for leather at advances averaging 10 per cent, but it is also claimed that the new range of prices is not correlative with those of hides.

Country first quality hides are firm; heavies are well sold, and dealers are offering futures with more or less reluctance.

Frigorifico hides have made further gains, steers selling at 21½ c. a. f. New York. As these hides are improving in quality, a drop in prices is unlikely.

Chicago city calfskins are again active at 1 cent advance for choice selections, and quotations are firm on all grades.

It is expected that hide buying will lose its snap, as the year's end draws nearer, but the low stocks of footwear may force buyers of leather into their respective markets.

Chicago reports these sales of packer hides for the week ended Sept. 23:

	Year ago	Aug-Sept
4500 Aug-Sept heavy native cows	20c	13c
2000 July-Aug heavy native cows	20½	13
12000 Aug-Sept native steers	22	14
7000 Aug-Sept Colorado steers	19	12½
6500 Aug-Sept ex-light Texas steers	13	11
4000 Aug-Sept heavy native steers	19½	11½
1400 May heavy native steers	18½	11½
1500 Sept buttermilk steers	20	13½
2500 Aug-Sept native bulls	16	10
2500 May to Sept branched bulls	14	8½

## EASTERN STEAMSHIP MAY EARN \$11 A SHARE ON COMMON

Eastern Steamship Lines in August earned, after all expenses and charges, except taxes, \$394,062. This is the largest month's net since the company was formed. It means, furthermore, that net before taxes for the eight months to Aug. 31 was brought up to \$730,340, an increase of 28 per cent above the corresponding period of 1921, and equal after preferred dividends to about \$8 a share on the 85,244 shares of common. No attempt has been made to figure taxes because of the impossibility of estimating the deficits of the cold months.

The final four months of 1921 showed a profit of \$262,000; i.e., September and October produced net of \$369,000 and November and December a red ink balance of \$107,000. If the last four months of 1922 duplicate the experience of 1921, the total net for the year before taxes would approximate \$1,000,000, or more than \$11 a share for the common.

Detailed earnings for August and eight months compare with corresponding 1921 periods as follows:

	1922	1921	Inc.
Total income	\$19,380	\$30,685	28,691
Total deduct	55,818	71,737	55,818
Surplus	394,062	268,902	25,160
8 mos on rev.	3,867,110	3,465,285	411,825
Total income	927,970	745,045	182,925
Total deduct	197,030	177,290	19,740
Surplus	730,940	567,755	162,585

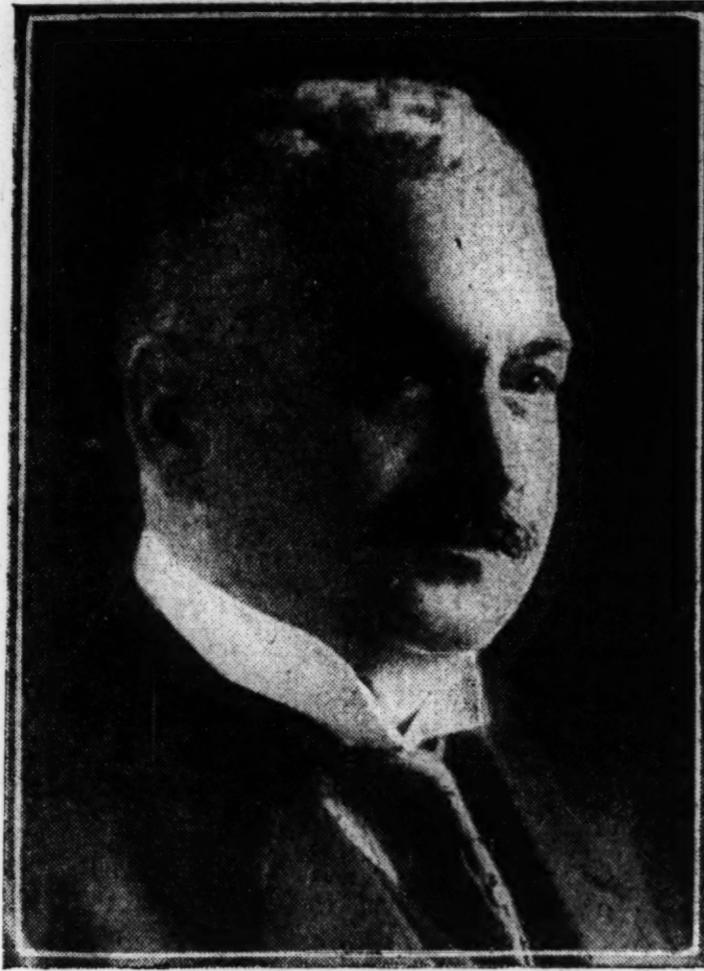
## PUBLIC UTILITIES

Quoted by Stone & Webster Bid Asked

	Bid	Asked
Arlington & Rockland cap.	125	125
Baton Rouge E Co pfd.	83	83
Blackstone V G & E Co pfd.	90	90
do com (par \$50)	72½	75
Cape Breton Elec Co Ltd pfd.	60	60
do com	70	70
Cent Mississ V Elec Prop. pfd.	70	70
Columbus E & P Co pfd.	100	102
do 2d pfd	86	86
do com	90	90
Conn Lt & Pow Co 1st pfd.	110	110
Conn Pow Co pfd.	91	91
East Texas Elec Co pfd.	81	81
do com	91	91
Edison E Co of Brooklyn cap	182	182
El Paso Elec Co prior.	125	125
do com	123	125
Fall River Gas Wks Co cap.	202	202
Calverton-H Elec Co pfd.	72	75
do com	33	35
Haverhill G L Co cap (par \$50)	82	82
Houghton Co E L pfd (par 25)	18	20
do com (par \$25)	10	12
Jacksonville Tractor Co pfd.	37	37
Lowell Elec Co Corp.	182	182
Mississ Riv Pow Co pfd.	29	31
North Texas Elec Co pfd.	82	84
do com	84	87
Nova Scotia T & P Co pfd.	38	38
Pub Serv Investments Co pfd.	83	83
do com	100	100
Pugt Sound P & L Co prior.	104	104
do com	82	84
Rwy & Light Secur Co pfd.	85	86
do com	77	77
Savannah E & P Co deb.	38	100
do pfd	67	70
do com	17	18½
Sierra Pacific Elec Co pfd.	74	77
do com	6½	8½
Tampa Elec Co cap	135	137

## LACK OF CARS AFFECTS COAL

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Lack of transportation facilities has caused a reduction of 4,000,000 tons of coal in the monthly average production, says Secretary of the Illinois Industrial Coal Operators Association. Vice-President E. B. of the Consumers Coal Company believes the price of anthracite will be not much more than \$16.10 the coming winter, in advance of 50 cents over March. The recent upward jump was due to the invasion of eastern markets by western industries soon after the beginning of the strike,



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Dr. Sam Eyde

D. SAM EYDE is the founder of some of the largest industrial undertakings in Norway, started on his own initiative, based on his inventive genius and brought to their present magnitude by his energy.

He was raised in Arendal, became a student in 1885, served his time as an officer in the army, and then turned to civil engineering, obtaining his diploma at the Charlottenburg High School in 1891. After working for several years at canal and bridge construction in Germany, he combined forces with another engineer and took three first prizes in Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Christiania in competition for harbor and station construction.

As a consulting engineer in Christiania in 1898, he became interested in the exploitation of Norway's vast wealth of water power. In 1903 he, with Professor Birkeland, worked out the world-famed Birkeland-Eyde process for the oxidation of atmospheric nitrogen, thereby establishing the sympathetic salt-peter industry, which within a few years had developed into the largest industrial undertaking in Norway.

The Norwegian Hydro-Electric Nitrogen Company was formed in 1905. For 12 years, until 1917, Dr. Eyde was director-general of this huge concern, and when he retired from the management, he was made honorary president of the company for life. Besides the salt-peter industry, Dr. Eyde has taken a keen interest in the development of the electrochemical industry, and the manufacture of explosives.

Dr. Eyde, who since Jan. 1, 1920, has been Norwegian Minister in Warsaw, holds a number of scientific distinctions, and many high Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and Siamese orders, besides a medal for life-saving from the State of Lubbeck, Germany, and the silver medal of the Royal Society of Arts.

## CANADIAN EXCHANGE MAY BE AT PREMIUM IN NEW YORK SOON

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Canadian money is now on a parity with United States money. One exchange expert says Canadian exchange will, before long, be at a premium, as a reflection of Canada's improving trade condition.

New York has for several years been the best market for high-grade Canadian issues. Since the war it has been profitable for the Dominion and its provinces to sell securities here for American dollars, owing to the prevailing discount on Canadian money. With a premium on Canadian exchange the opposite would be true, but conditions seem to point to the necessity of continuing to seek funds in New York, payable in New York.

Investment bankers say there was little response from investors when asked their attitude toward the recently proposed Ontario issue payable in Canada. All bids offered were rejected and the sale postponed. The Canadian investment market does not seem in a position to absorb these provincial issues and at the same time stand ready for the new Dominion financing expected later in the year. Further financing here will tend to raise exchange still higher, lowering net receipts.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cool, tonight and Wednesday; local frosts tonight; light variable winds.

New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; frost tonight; gentle variable winds.

## Weather Outlook

The weather has become much cooler since Sunday evening in the Middle Atlantic and New England states. There have been scattered showers within the last 24 hours in the immediate Atlantic coast north of the Delaware-Baltimore-Fairfax weather zone and in other parts of the country. The outlook is for fair weather Tuesday and Wednesday in the states east of the Mississippi River, except in southern Florida, where there will be showers. The temperature will change little in the Atlantic states and the east Gulf states.

Official Temperatures (8 a.m. standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ..... 42 Kansas City ..... 52

Atlantic City ..... 50 Memphis ..... 56

Boston ..... 46 Montreal ..... 42

Buffalo ..... 46 Nantucket ..... 52

Calgary ..... 46 New Orleans ..... 74

Charleston ..... 70 New York ..... 50

Chicago ..... 52 Philadelphia ..... 52

Detroit ..... 54 Pittsburgh ..... 56

Des Moines ..... 46 Portland, Me. ..... 46

Eastport ..... 70 Portland, Ore. ..... 62

Galveston ..... 75 San Francisco ..... 56

Hatteras ..... 66 St. Louis ..... 50

Helena ..... 52 St. Paul ..... 48

Jacksonville ..... 72 Washington ..... 52

Nova Scotia T & P Co pfd.

Pub Serv Investments Co pfd.

do com

Rwy & Light Secur Co pfd.

Savannah E & P Co deb.

do pfd.

do com

Sierra Pacific Elec Co pfd.

do com

Tampa Elec Co cap

soon after the beginning of the strike,

## SOUTHERN BANKS' POSITION BETTER

Chattanooga Institutions Increase Deposits \$3,000,000 in Year

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 24.—(Special Correspondence)—Chattanooga banks have increased their deposits more than \$3,000,000 in the last year, and have reduced their rediscounts to zero despite the alleged general business depression.

Deposits of the five reporting banks rose from \$31,594,000 to \$34,674,000 between Sept. 6, 1921, and Sept. 15, 1922. During this same period rediscounts and bills payable to outside banks were cut from \$2,077,000 to nothing.

Liquidation of accounts during the period caused loans and discount to drop from \$31,752,000 to \$29,579,000 in June 1921, continues. Fundamental conditions are now essentially stimulating and the autumn—unless new factors intervene—should witness a further expansion of industrial output.

Cash on hand increased from \$6,619,000 to \$8,701,000.

There is some primary crop movement being financed here. Drafts for North Alabama cotton and North Georgia are the chief demands. These have already begun to come in. Movement of fruit and vegetable crops has been at an end some time.

## CANADIAN STEEL MILLS NEED FUEL

TORONTO, Sept. 26—Fuel shortage, in the face of advancing prices and favorable marketing conditions, caused a recession in iron and steel production in Canada in August. The pig iron output was 27,123 gross tons, a decrease of 4582 tons, compared with July and of 23,032 tons from August, 1921. For eight months ended August, production was 251,915 tons, compared with 413,448 tons, in 1921.

Production of ferro-alloys was 1864 tons, an increase of 55 tons compared with July, and for eight months 13,344 tons, compared with 17,784 tons.

Steel production declined to 59,201 long tons in August, compared with 62,767 tons in July and 72,023 tons in August, 1921. For eight months steel production totaled 299,048 tons, compared with

## PLANS BEING MADE FOR WORLD FLIGHT

Private Company Will Finance Next British Air Venture

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Aug. 29.—In a recent article it was pointed out that a World Flight Trust was a possibility, in view of the commercial aspect, the great expense involved and the opportunities to make money out of cinema, newspaper, and lecturing rights. Partial realization of the idea already has come. The secretary of the Royal Aero Club has just informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the organization of the attempt to be made by Captain Macintosh, Captain McCloghrey, and Captain Tytus is to be through a private limited company.

Shares are not to be disposed of through appeal to the general public, but among those interested in British aviation; and it is not with the object of distributing a loss so much as that of sharing a profit. The method is not so modern as might at first thought seem; did not the merchant adventurers of old resort to the private company method of "raising the wind"?

For this venture the capital needed is about £15,000. This sum is required for the purchase of machine, engine, stores, and supplies, and for the salaries of the crew. Return is quite reasonably looked for in the sale of newspaper rights, remuneration for articles, cinema rights, and proceeds of lecture tours.

### Some Assets Would Remain

At the end there would be assets to be disposed of for the shareholders; the engine, for example, which ought to be worth a considerable sum, not for sentimental but for commercial reasons. The earnings of the expedition would reach their highest figure in the event of complete success; but even for an uncompleted journey, there would be some return.

The promoters of the venture safeguard it from such folly as that operating in the case of the expedition by Captain MacMillan and his two companions, which came to an untimely end just after leaving Calcutta. For the new venture, the practical men preserve complete authority. They will start at the most favorable season, with the best possible equipment, and will not permit any consideration to influence them against their best judgment in matters of times, seasons, crew, and methods.

The expedition of which Captain MacMillan was the pilot, but Major Blake the organizer, had its success imperiled from the very start by choosing the wrong time. Throughout they have been delayed by mischances, most of which have been due to the necessity for haste, for dodging or trying to dodge monsoons, and finally to the premature start from Calcutta, due to the imperative necessity of reaching Vancouver before winter.

### Success Will Be Objective

There can be no objective to the private company method, as now proposed. It is to the best interests of investors, as to those of members of the expedition, to subordinate all considerations to that of achieving complete success. The arrangements with regard to newspaper rights and cinema records, of course, must not be allowed to interfere in the slightest degree with the methods necessary to insure success. No doubt everyone concerned would prefer the millionaire to come forward with an open cheque and carte blanche. In the absence of that kind of support, the private company, with a fair prospect of avoiding actual loss and with some prospect of making a small profit, is a perfectly legitimate arrangement, and an undeniably attractive one, with a spice of romance in it.

British aeronautical experts generally approve of the choice of machine and engine and of the plans of the expedition. The Fairey seaplane will

## News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT  
*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Aug. 25.—THE REV. A. WYLIE SMITH, Provincial Grand Master of Scotland, has been appointed representative of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina to the Grand Lodge of Scotland and J. S. M. Reid has been appointed in a similar capacity for the Grand Lodge of Kansas. Joseph D. Scott, of Winnemucca, has been appointed Provincial Prior of Knights Templar, and Grand Inspector-General of Scottish Rite.

### New Mark Lodges

An unusual number, for the time of year, of warrants for new Mark lodges have been warranted—no fewer than nine new units are to be added to the register. These lodges will meet at Queensland (Australia), Folkestone, Knaresborough, Bombay, Norwich, Herne Bay, Enfield, Somer-  
set West (South Africa), and Liverpool.

A report which has just been made on the proceedings of overseas grand lodges, particularly America and Australasia, says that they make interesting reading, and should give the Grand Lodge of England reason to rejoice that it is the parent of such fair children. None could more carefully guard the portals of the noble institution than they; nor could any be more earnest and sincere in the propagation not only of Masonic tenets, but also of Masonic duty.

There is a tendency to make the English lodges degree mills and centers for charitable relief. England's masonic children have been mindful of this danger and have appointed inspectors of workings and official lecturers to every district, so that during each year every lodge receives an official visit, when lodge procedure is criticized, and neither praise nor blame is withheld, and thus it is that each year a distinct advance is registered.

It is suggested that this may well be an instance where the parent might profit from the example and experience of the children. Lectures need not necessarily be given in open lodge but would often come as a welcome change from some of the stereotyped, even wearisome speeches.

### Coection Condemned

A report was made by the Grand Committee with regard to Lodge Perla del Oriente at Manila, which works under the Scottish Constitution. The committee recorded their opinion that the spirit of coercion displayed by the Grand Lodge of the Philippines Islands was a direct violation of the rights reserved by the Grand Lodge of Scotland to the lodges in existence in the Philippines Islands at the time recognition was granted to the Grand Lodge as a sovereign body. The committee support wholeheartedly the legitimate desire of the lodge to remain attached to the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Possibly there was never a time in the history of the Grand Lodge of England when there were so many vacancies in the provincial and district grand masterships in the Craft and Mark degrees and as grand superintendents in the Royal Arch. Including the deputy positions now vacant some 30 important appointments will have to be made within

the next two to three months at the outside. This is particularly the case in the Mark. The Pro-Grand Master, the Earl of Stradbroke, is away as Governor-General of Victoria so that degree is now without a working head. So, too, the resignation of Charles Aburrow, creates four vacancies in South Africa, for he was not only Provincial Grand Master and Grand Superintendent, but he was also Provincial Prior of Knights Templar, and Grand Inspector-General of Scottish Rite.

On the other hand, the new Mark lodges have been warranted—no fewer than nine new units are to be added to the register. These lodges will meet at Queensland (Australia), Folkestone, Knaresborough, Bombay, Norwich, Herne Bay, Enfield, Somer-  
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## DUBLIN BUILDERS' PAY MAY BE CUT

### Employers Would Make Wages Conform to Scale in London

DUBLIN, Aug. 26.—(Special Correspondence)—The Dublin Building Trades Employers Association has decided to reduce wages to the English level, though the workers assert that the cost of living has not been reduced, and that therefore their wages should not be cut, and a strike may result.

Mr. Thompson, of J. & R. Thompson, Ltd., builders and contractors, of Dublin and Belfast, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said he had just come from a conference in a government office, held by Mr. Hogan, Assistant Minister of Labor and attended by representatives of the employers' association and certain Labor leaders. A strike has been delayed for week, at least, with the possibility that it may be avoided altogether.

Mr. Thompson explained that wages in Dublin had risen 20 per cent higher than in London, and that as Dublin wages in pre-war days always were about 10 per cent higher than in England, this meant that wages were approximately 30 per cent more than the London rate. He considered, judging from food prices quoted a few days ago by the Board of Trade for the Provisional Government, that the cost of living was not correspondingly high in Dublin. Another point, he added, should be borne in mind, namely, that traveling to and from work in London usually entailed a much greater expense, owing to longer distances. As to the prospects, Mr. Thompson thought the workers might consent to a compromise, as, while at first they would not even meet their employers, they had now accepted an invitation to discuss terms and had hinted at the possibility of their accepting a slight reduction. Mr. Thompson said the employers, on the whole, did not want a strike, as it would mean adding large numbers to the already crowded ranks of the unemployed, and might mean re-enforcements for the irregulars, although, he said, a few employers were anxious for fight to a finish.

Mr. Thompson said he did not know exactly how Labor felt with regard to the Free State and the irregulars. It was, however, hard to ascertain what the men really were thinking, he added, as sitting on the fence was a common habit, so a victory on the part of the irregulars might swing the balance to their side, or vice versa.

He said the Government had a big problem on its hands, but he felt confident it eventually would pull things through. The loss of Mr. Griffith and of Mr. Collins he considered most serious. The former, especially, would be missed greatly because of his political sagacity, though the latter might appear to be a more popular figure, he declared. One of the most difficult factors to be eliminated, he believed, was a dangerous sympathy that was commonly felt for the Republicans, and the inherent tendency to be always "against the Government."

He declares his reason for giving up the pension is that he is unable to take part in the judicial work of the House of Lords. Such an exhibit of public spirit is rare indeed.

The British Government makes generous provision for the future welfare of its best-paid office holders when they join the ranks of those who have retired. The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of £5000 a year; he may retire whenever he wants to and enjoy a life pension of £4000 a year. The Lord Chancellor who fills a rôle in the House of Lords analogous to the Speaker of the House of Commons, receives a salary of £10,000 and a retired pay of £5000.

### TRAVEL NOTES

Both a gain and loss accrues to the traveler by air. Much of the picturesque is missed in countries where railroads and highways pass through dense forests or deep cañons. Those who have traversed the air lanes of Europe report the forests disappointing as seen from above. Towns are left behind unnamed in the rapid flight. Yet, on the other hand, the medley of rubbish, ashes and tin cans which characterizes the view along the average railroad route through great cities, is lacking, and of course the saving in time is enormous. The traveler of the future who is not in too great haste, however, will probably choose the motor road to take him close to nature.

♦ ♦ ♦

American tourists in Europe find so many other attractions that few of them seek the seashore, except along the Mediterranean. The English, the Earl of Stradbroke, is away as Governor-General of Victoria so that degree is now without a working head. So, too, the resignation of Charles Aburrow, creates four vacancies in South Africa, for he was not only Provincial Grand Master and Grand Superintendent, but he was also Provincial Prior of Knights Templar, and Grand Inspector-General of Scottish Rite.

New Mark Lodges

An unusual number, for the time of year, of warrants for new Mark lodges have been warranted—no fewer than nine new units are to be added to the register. These lodges will meet at Queensland (Australia), Folkestone, Knaresborough, Bombay, Norwich, Herne Bay, Enfield, Somer-  
set West (South Africa), and Liverpool.

A report which has just been made on the proceedings of overseas grand lodges, particularly America and Australasia, says that they make interesting reading, and should give the Grand Lodge of England reason to rejoice that it is the parent of such fair children. None could more carefully guard the portals of the noble institution than they; nor could any be more earnest and sincere in the propagation not only of Masonic tenets, but also of Masonic duty.

There is a tendency to make the English lodges degree mills and centers for charitable relief. England's masonic children have been mindful of this danger and have appointed inspectors of workings and official lecturers to every district, so that during each year every lodge receives an official visit, when lodge procedure is criticized, and neither praise nor blame is withheld, and thus it is that each year a distinct advance is registered.

It is suggested that this may well be an instance where the parent might profit from the example and experience of the children. Lectures need not necessarily be given in open lodge but would often come as a welcome change from some of the stereotyped, even wearisome speeches.

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Chicago being the railroad center of the United States, near the center

of the country and not far from its geographical center, has quite naturally become the great convention center. The importance of this fact is better realized when it is considered that the United States is the most thoroughly "organized" country of the world, having societies, associations, and organizations of every description, fraternal, social, educational, religious, professional, political, sporting, economic, and civic, touching every phase of human life. Each of these holds some sort of convention, exposition, tournament, conference, or reunion at regular periods, frequently in Chicago. From the Concatenated Order of the Ho-Ho, a fraternal organization of lumbermen, to better-known and better-understood orders, they extend, and few exist who have not on occasions made Chicago their rendezvous. These organizations have found that from 20 to 150 per cent more people attend their meetings when they are held in Chicago; and yet the average citizen of the place, unless he chances to run upon them in a hotel or hall, rarely knows that a convention is being held in his city.

### EGYPTIAN MINORITIES WANT SAFEGUARDS

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 21.—There are two important questions uppermost in Egyptian politics at the present time, the representation of minorities in Parliament and the future of the Sudan.

The new constitution makes no provision for the former, and vigorous protests are being heard from the Copts, the largest Egyptian religious minority; the Syrians, and the Jews, who all demand full guarantees and the right to be represented in the Government.

No less acute is the question of the Sudan. This came first to the fore when the commission framing the constitution included the Sudan within the boundaries of Egypt and gave Fuday the title of King of Egypt and of the Sudan.

The British attitude has not been made clear. British silence has led to Egyptian deductions, which are that England ultimately contemplates declaring the Sudan a Sultanate separated from Egypt; appointing one of the sons of the Mahdi to rule it, and placing it under British protection.

SULPHITE PULP HIGHER

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—Manufacturers of sulphite pulp in Canada have just advanced prices \$10 a ton. They are now quoting high grade at \$100 to \$105 f. o. b. pulp mill.

♦ ♦ ♦

Montreal, Quebec, Canada

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MISS HOLLINS OUT IN FIRST MATCH

1921 Golf Champion Defeated—Easy Win for Miss Collett—Qualifying Scores

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round  
Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, New York, defeated Miss Marion Hollins, New York, 7 and 5.  
Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, defeated Mrs. H. D. Starrett, Hutchinson, 7 and 5.  
Miss A. W. Stirling, New York, defeated Miss E. M. Gordon, Providence, 6 and 4.  
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich, defeated Miss Beulah Fenn, Portland, 4 and 3.  
Mrs. N. M. Toerge, Nassau, defeated Mrs. Joseph Bydolek, East Aurora, 3 and 1.  
Mrs. David Gaut, Memphis, defeated Mrs. C. C. Russell, Milwaukee, 3 and 2.  
Mrs. Norman Rood, Wilmington, defeated Miss Louise Elkins, Oakmont, 7 and 5.  
Miss Edith Cummings, Owatonna, defeated Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown, 3 and 2.  
Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Westmoreland, defeated Miss Audrey Faust, St. Louis, 3 and 1.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 26—Another 1921 golf champion has failed to repeat in the 1922 test, as Miss Marion Hollins of New York was today eliminated in the first round of match play for the women's title of the United States Golf Association, at Greenbrier Country Club, here. The defending champion lost to Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, Chicago, by a large margin, 7 and 6. Thus in the national open, amateur, and women's events no titleholder has proved strong enough to hold the crown against this year's field. Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., won her initial contest impressively, however, defeating Mrs. H. D. Starrett, Hutchinson, 7 and 5, and justifying the opinion of many who predicted that she will be the new champion.

Although hitting her usual long wooden shots, Miss Hollins was ragged with her fours. She frequently was in trouble on the greens. Mrs. Feitner, who was formerly Miss L. B. Hyde, and won the Metropolitan New York title in 1910, 1911, 1914, 1915, 1916, was straight down the fairway from every tee, her approaches were close, and she was accurate with her putter. It was the best rounded out game displayed in the tournament. Only once was Mrs. Feitner in any real trouble.

At the second hole her ball found a bad bunker lie, but she shot from a kneeling position and pitched the ball to within 10 feet of the pin, winning the hole, 5 to 7.

Miss Collett won the gold medal yesterday with an 83; making the second successive year that the Providence girl has led the country's best in the championship preliminary. Only two strokes behind was the defending titlist, Miss Hollins, whose 83 shows that she is pretty certain to be a big factor in this year's race. Also, the cards of the two leaders:

Miss Collett, out 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—41  
Miss Hollins, out 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—42  
Miss Collett, in 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4—40—31  
Miss Hollins, in 4 5 5 4 3 5 5 6—41—33

The first play indicated that the small group of stars who are thought to have the best chance of annexing the title this year are playing at their best. Miss Collett, Miss Hollins, Miss Cummings, Miss Stirling—one of these ought to win by all the laws one can figure by, but there is another group of players of a shade less ability, one of which may overrule the superior skill of the leading quartet in some of golf's peculiar upsets. One disappointment was in the failure of Miss Edith Leitch of England to qualify.

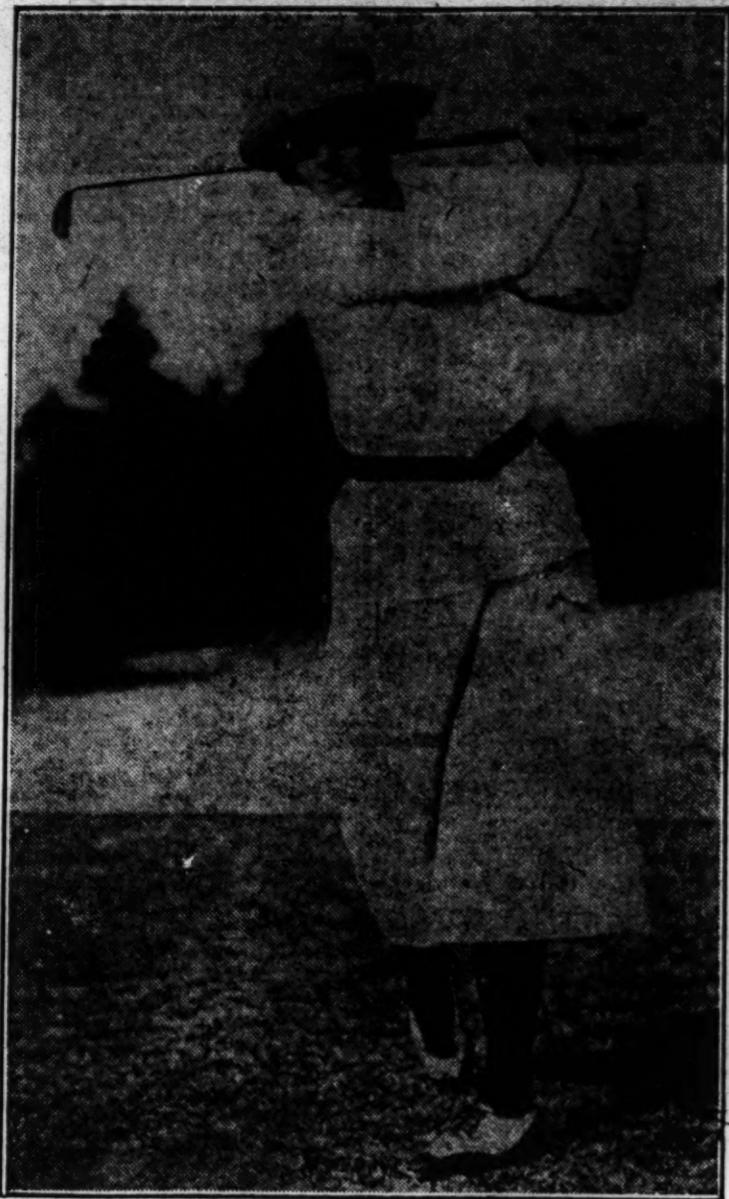
Mrs. C. F. Fox of Philadelphia, qualifying in her twenty-third United States championship, with an 89, deserves great credit. Nobody else in golf can be compared to her unless it be W. J. Travis, whose par game continued over so unusual a span of years.

The course has baked out the slightest bit—just enough to make the 6200-yard distance less of a struggle for the average woman. The leading qualifying scores:

Out In Ttl  
Miss Glenna Collett, Metacomet 41 81  
Miss Marion Hollins, Westcomet 42 41 83  
Mrs. N. M. Toerge, Nassau 42 41 83  
Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown 41 44 88  
Miss A. W. Stirling, Atlanta 45 40 85  
Mrs. N. H. Rood, Wilmington 43 42 86  
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich 41 41 86  
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England 43 39 87  
Miss Elizabeth Hardin, Baltimore 44 45 89  
Mrs. D. G. Garrison, Memphis 44 44 88  
Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Westmoreland 42 46 88  
Miss Florence Oran, Salt Lake City 44 45 89  
Miss Margaret Canning, Australia 47 45 92  
Miss E. M. Gordon, Metacomet 44 45 91  
Miss Beulah Fenn, Portland 48 42 91  
Miss Audrey Faust, St. Louis 47 45 92  
Miss Rosamond Sherwood, St. George 47 45 92  
Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock 49 44 92  
Mrs. E. H. Letts, Merion 46 47 93  
Mrs. C. G. Alexander, Exmoor 45 45 93  
Mrs. C. C. Russell, Milwaukee 47 46 93  
Miss Sam Fowles, Oakmont 46 48 94  
Miss Katherine Gorman, Parkersburg 48 46 94

MAINE BOAT MAY COMPETE  
BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., Sept. 26  
(Special Correspondence)—A Maine-built ship will compete for the supremacy of the United States in the coming International Fishermen's Race off Gloucester, provided the Mayflower is barbed in the present controversy, according to reports received here. The stanch sloop Elizabeth Howard, which was built in the famous shipyard in East Boothbay, is mentioned as the probable contender. This ship is widely known in Maine shipping circles and with Capt. Marty Welch, her skipper, at the helm it is expected that Maine fishermen will place high hopes on her victory over the Canadian rivals.

## Winner of Qualifying-Round Gold Medal



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, R. I.

## British Challenger Meets Sakie Today

Second Race of the Series Will Be Over a Triangular Course

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 26—With one race already to the credit of the British challenger, the Coila III, sailed by F. G. Stephens of England, is scheduled to meet the Sakie, sailed by F. C. Paine of this city today in the second race of the series for the Seawanhaka Cup. The race today will be over a triangular course.

The cup for which the yachts are racing is one of the most famous small-yacht trophies in this country. It was won from the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal in 1905. Five years later the latter club successfully defended it from the former, and it has not been competed for since. This year's series is best three out of five races, and a contest is scheduled to be sailed every day until the decision is reached.

The Coila III, which was the most successful of the British yachts which competed in the British-American six-meter races on Long Island Sound recently, led the defender Sakie over the 1-mile course yesterday by 4m. 46s. A fresh northwest breeze, held throughout the race which was twice around the 7-mile course from Marblehead Rock to Southeast Mark. The Coila gained a lead of five seconds on the first run down the wind, but on the first leg to windward Sakie went ahead. On the second run down the wind the British yacht regained its lead, which it increased steadily until the finish.

The time of the Coila III was 4m. 45s. 34s. and that of Sakie 3m. 48m. 23s.

The race was sailed in a fresh northwesterly breeze which just suited the challenger, as she is at her best in strong winds, while the defender shows her best sailing in light airs.

With the start and finish of the red and black bun buoy, outside Marblehead Rock, the yachts were sent twice out to the southeast mark and return, a distance of about 7 miles each trip, giving two runs before the wind and two beats to windward.

The starting honors went to the challenger, as F. G. Stephen had the Coila timed to perfection, sending her across the line with a fine move not more than three or four seconds behind the signal.

When they made their first turn the Sakie turned the buoy with a 23-second lead. This advantage she did not hold long, as the Coila was considerably faster to windward.

Starting astern and in the wake of the Sakie, before they were half-way back to the line, the Coila had been worked up to weather of the Sakie and also had passed her. From that time to the finish the challenger gradually increased its lead.

The varsity squad was cut to 55 players yesterday and it is expected that another cut will be made after the opening game against Middlebury College Saturday. The squad as now

made up follows:

Quarterbacks—Capt. C. C. Buell '23, F. G. Akers '25, J. S. Green '22, W. P. Howe Jr. '24, J. E. Lee '24, Philip Spalding '25.

Hacks—Vinton Chapin '23, W. H. Churchill '23, P. F. Coburn '23, Roger Doherty '25 and R. W. Fitz '24.

Lineups—E. L. Gehrk '24, E. W. Hamond '25, A. H. Braden '24, T. G. Jenkins '23, H. S. Grew Jr. '24, C. J. Hubbard '24, guards; H. W. Clark '23, center; Capt. C. B. Buell '23, quarterback; George Owen Jr. '23 and R. W. Pitts '23, halfbacks, and P. F. Coburn '23, fullback. Owing to the fact that Kunhardt and Coburn were not ready to scrimmage yesterday, the first team carried the ball straight down the field without once losing it. Owen, Roger Doherty '25 and E. L. Gehrk '24 were the players who made the touchdowns. The varsity showed much power in attack and on the defensive the second varsity could make very little ground. Perfect substitutions were made by Coach Fisher in the varsity lineup, nearly every man being given a chance to show what he could do.

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Centers—Standish Bradford '24, H. W. Clark '23, Alfred Codman '25, F. K. Kenner Jr. '24, L. W. Post '23.

Ends—G. D. Braden '25, W. E. Crosby '24, Lewis Gordon '24, L. L. Hartley '25, Fred Hill '21, Paul Jones '24, E. L. Kennedy '23, K. B. Lucas '22, E. P. McGinnis '23, Raoul Pantaleon '24, D. E. Weatherhead '22, P. E. Wilson '23.

Tackles—H. M. Bohlen '25, J. M. Cooper '22, H. T. Dunker '25, C. A. Eastman '23, M. W. Greenough '25, A. L. Hobson '24, D. S. Hodder '25, J. P. Hubbard '25, R. S. Hubbard '24, R. L. Raymond '24, D. E. Theophil '25.

Guards—Anthony '24, H. H. Dabney '23, Alfred Codman '25, F. K. Kenner Jr. '24, L. W. Post '23.

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H. H. Watson '24, H. R. Warren '23, G. Prati '24, Francis Rouillard '23.

R. W. Puffer Jr. '24, W. T. Welsh '24, M. Atwater '25, F. W. Perkins '25, G. H. McKenna '25, W. T. Reid '23, P. C. Altmann '25, A. W. Wallingford '25, W. T. Welsh '24, L. F. Flinney Jr. '24, E. S. Smith '24, G. B. Clegg '25, H. H. Watson '24.

E. L. Brooks '24, E. Sanchez '24, C. A. Smart '24, A. E. Reed '24, J. M. Potter '24.

Fall rowing is scheduled to get underway tomorrow afternoon with a new coach in charge of the two varsity eights which will take the water.

F. J. Muller of Philadelphia is the new coach and he will have charge of the varsity men during the fall rowing for which time his contract is made out. It is expected that if he shows up well in his work this fall he will be signed for the rest of the college year. He is a former oarsman and during the past six or seven years has been coaching the Vesper Boat Club or Bachelor Barge Club crews with marked success.

It is also announced that Dr. R. H. Howe Jr. '01 will continue as director of rowing. E. J. Brown '36, who has been in charge of class crews during the past few years, will look after the upper class crews this fall.

H. H. Haines will have charge of the freshman candidates, while William Haines '21 will be in charge of the 150-pound crews.

Two varsity eights have already been picked, although the names of the men who will row in the two boats have not yet been announced. Capt. A. H. Ladd Jr. '23 is to confine his attention to rowing this fall and will not be a candidate for the varsity eleven. The two varsity eights are the only crews which will start work tomorrow, the upper-class men reporting on Thursday and the freshmen on Friday.

Candidates for the varsity and freshman cross-country teams will report to Capt. H. L. Pratt '23 and Coach W. J. Bingham '16 at the Locker Building this afternoon, when plans will be outlined for the coming season.

One of the most interesting candidates for the freshman eleven is J. C. McGlone, captain and star quarterback of the Phillips Exeter Academy team of last year and during the war member of the famous twenty-sixth division.

McGlone, while unquestionably an exceptional backfield man, will have a merry tussle for the key position with A. H. Stafford, the brilliant Newton High School quarter, who received all-scholastic honors last year. It is regarded with great satisfaction among varsity ranks that the first-year squad has such promising quarterback material for that position, will require bolstering when Capt. C. C. Buell leaves the university next spring.

Exeter's famous backfield stars, J. A. Reed of Englewood, N. J., and M. A. Cheek of Brookline, are both out for the freshman team. The former was the preparatory school fullback last season, and proved an exceptional kicker and ground gainer.

Cheek, according to authorities, is the best halfback developed at Exeter in 10 years, and if his career continues to develop, he should prove a leading college light in future years.

The center position of the yearling team should be strong with the candidacy of W. H. Lewis Jr., son of a former famous Harvard center. Lewis served successively at Cambridge Latin, Huntington School, and Exeter, and has the weight and knowledge

## HARVARD'S FALL ATHLETIC PROGRAM GETS UNDER WAY

Varsity Football Team Picked—New Varsity Crew Coach—Cross-Country Starts Today

Fall athletics at Harvard University are rapidly getting into full swing at Cambridge and preliminary forecasts indicate that the Crimson will not only have a large number of undergraduates out for the various sports which make up the fall schedule, but that prospects of developing very strong teams in all lines are unusually bright at Cambridge this fall.

The varsity football team has been at work under Head Coach R. T. Fisher for two weeks, and while the eleven has not scrimmaged in public, reports indicate that the Crimson will be stronger than a year ago. There is an abundance of veteran material on hand both for the line and backfield positions and those new men who have come up from last year's freshman team show considerable promise.

Coach Fisher divided his players into four varsity teams yesterday, and the first varsity squad was sent against the second eleven and scored three touchdowns. The first varsity, as picked yesterday, appeared to be a very strong combination. There are only three players on the team who did not win the varsity H last year, and two of the three are sophomores, while the other would undoubtedly have earned it had he been eligible. The three new men are Percy Jenkins and Lewis Gordon on the two ends and C. A. C. Eastman '23 at tackle. Both Jenkins and Gordon were on the varsity nine last spring, as well as their freshman eleven last fall, and both show great promise as end material. The rest of the team was made up of P. B. Kunhardt '23, tackle; H. S. Grew Jr. '24, and C. J. Hubbard '24, guards; H. W. Clark '23, center; Capt. C. B. Buell '23, quarterback; George Owen Jr. '23 and R. W. Pitts '23, halfbacks, and P. F. Coburn '23, fullback.

With the start and finish of the red and black bun buoy, outside Marblehead Rock, the yachts were sent twice out to the southeast mark and return, a distance of about 7 miles each trip, giving two runs before the wind and two beats to windward.

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Tackles—H. M.

## ATHLETICS

**American Committee Gets Official Word****Expected to Take Action on Mayflower Disbarment Friday**

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—With official word today from Halifax that the Nova Scotia trustees of the International Fishing Vessel Championship trophy had again turned down the Boston fisherman Mayflower as a possible contender for the cup, W. I. McNinis, chairman of the American race committee, prepared to call a meeting to consider its further action.

Some members of the committee have declared themselves in favor of canceling the race for the international championship scheduled to be sailed outside this port next month unless the Mayflower was admitted; others believe the decision should be accepted, notwithstanding that the American committee has endorsed the Mayflower as a practical fisherman. It will probably be Friday before the committee can get together.

It was said that the representatives of the Mayflower, including W. S. Burgess, her designer, who went to Halifax to try and convince the trustees of her eligibility, would be invited to attend the meeting. Chairman H. R. Silver of the trustees in his telegram today said that Mr. Burgess had admitted that the carrying capacity of the Mayflower was much less than that of Nova Scotia vessels, and was unable to furnish any evidence in support of his statement that the Mayflower's capacity was as great as that of any other American vessel in proportion to her length.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 25.—The trustees of the International Fishermen's Race trophy tonight announced that they were unable to change their decision barring the Boston schooner Mayflower from participation in this year's race for the cup, to be held off Gloucester. The chairman of the American Race Committee at Gloucester was notified by telegram of the board's decision as follows:

"Boston, N. S., Sept. 25  
Mr. W. I. McNinis, Chairman, American  
Race Committee, Gloucester, Mass.  
Trustees have fully considered all the  
information furnished by designer Bur-  
gess regarding the Mayflower and are  
unable to find anything therein to war-  
rant them in changing their previous  
decision."

Answering your telegram of the 15th  
regarding your Mayflower and the  
carrying capacity of the Mayflower is  
much less than that of Nova Scotia ves-  
sels and has been unable to furnish evi-  
dence in support of his statement that  
the carrying capacity of Mayflower is  
greater than, or even as great as, that  
of any other American vessel in propor-  
tion to the length.

To the contrary, we have authentic  
information from company sources that  
other vessels in your fleet of less  
water-line length have greater carrying  
capacity. As trustee it is our desire  
to continue this race in accordance with  
the deed of gift, and we are unable to  
admit the advisability of departing from  
the rules for purposes of admitting either  
a vessel which does not conform with  
the intention of the donor of the trophy, even  
though it might be considered expedient  
to do so.

D. H. R. SILVER,  
Chairman.

**TORONTO TEAM WILL TOUR EASTERN STATES**

TORONTO, Sept. 25 (Special).—The University of Toronto Association football team, champions of the Canadian Intercollegiate League, leave this week for a short tour of the eastern states which will open next Saturday at Brooklyn with the Crescents as the home club. Practically all of the players on last year's championship team have returned to college and the game is in its banner year at the local university. The schedule for the tour follows:

Sept. 30—Brooklyn Crescents;  
Oct. 2—New York Staten Island team;  
3—Princeton University; 5—Lehigh University; 6—Philadelphia; 7—University of Pennsylvania.

Another game may be arranged in New York on the homeward journey. The players who will make the trip are: C. H. Lucas, M. G. Evans, W. G. Grant, R. S. Wang, N. T. Johnston, W. V. Bishop, T. S. Glover, J. R. Neilson (captain), L. G. C. D'Easum, H. J. Greer, H. E. Spaulding, S. S. Smillie, E. V. H. Underhill, President H. E. Wingfield, Manager B. I. Johnston, and Honorary Coach J. B. Bickerseth.

**Prince of Wales Will****"Play in" as Captain**

London, Sept. 26

THE Prince of Wales is the first member of the royal family "to get back to work" after the summer holidays. He will "play himself in" tomorrow as captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, from which eminent office Field Marshal Earl Haig has just retired.

His Royal Highness will be required to drive off the tee before the eyes of thousands of critical spectators, thus having as severe a test imposed upon him as has any captain-elect since the Royal and Ancient was founded, in 1754. When King Edward VII was elected to become captain of the club, about 40 years ago, the "playing in" was performed by a deputy.

The caddy, who finds the ball and returns it to the captain is usually rewarded with a sovereign. The ball is moulded in gold, when the captain is of royal blood, and in silver when he is of lower rank, and is then added to the collection attached to two massive silver clubs. With the Prince of Wales' contributions tomorrow there will be three gold balls, tokens of King Edward, Prince Leopold, and the new captain. There are 162 silver balls in the collection.

The Prince of Wales tomorrow night will preside at the club dinner, which is always a feature of the ceremony.

**VARSITY EXCUSED FROM SCRIMMAGE****Coaches Point Out Weak Points to Yale Football Players**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26.—Following the usual Monday custom the Yale varsity football players were excused from a scrimmage yesterday afternoon. The men, who took part in the game with Bates, Saturday, and most of the squad did, were told of their weak points by the coaches, the work along this line being done with squad formation followed by individual instruction.

John Owsley, head coach of Thomas Shevlin's team, was an assistant in the T. A. D. Jones faculty for the day. A long signal drill was held by the first and second varsity teams following the lesson.

The men took their position as follows: First team—Cutler and Anton Ulman Jr., '24s, ends; J. C. Diller '24 and J. L. Miller '24, tackles; P. H. Cruikshank '23, left halfback; E. C. Bench '25, right halfback; W. N. Mallory '24, fullback. Second team—L. A. Lincoln '25 and C. F. Eddy '23, ends; C. H. Storrs '23 and Lovjoye, tackles; E. M. Lukin '25, and E. B. Qualls '23, guards; A. O. Norris '24s center; C. M. O'Hearn '24s, quarterback; R. T. Knapp '23, left halfback; N. Knowles '25, right halfback; J. H. Haas '24, fullback.

The first freshman practice was held yesterday afternoon, 70 men reporting. The freshman coaches are Patrick Osbourne, who has been assistant to Dr. Bull for the past five years; D. G. Saunders, A. N. Innes and N. T. Guernsey Jr. of last year's eleven.

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the carrying capacity of Mayflower is  
greater than, or even as great as, that  
of any other American vessel in propor-  
tion to the length.

To the contrary, we have authentic  
information from company sources that  
other vessels in your fleet of less  
water-line length have greater carrying  
capacity. As trustee it is our desire  
to continue this race in accordance with  
the deed of gift, and we are unable to  
admit the advisability of departing from  
the rules for purposes of admitting either  
a vessel which does not conform with  
the intention of the donor of the trophy, even  
though it might be considered expedient  
to do so.

D. H. R. SILVER,  
Chairman.

**PATTERSON GIVES UP THE CHANNEL SWIM**

DOVER, England, Sept. 26 (By the Associated Press)—Walter Patterson, the Bridgeport, Conn., swimmer, started at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon from a point near Cape Gris-Nez on the French coast to swim the English Channel, but gave up the attempt at 7:40 p. m., when half way across.

Patterson, accompanied by Charles Burgess, the English swimmer, one of the two men who have successfully essayed the channel swim, swam about 10 miles before giving up.

**PLAN WOMEN'S SENIOR BODY**

TORONTO, Sept. 26 (Special).—The first step in the organization of a ladies' golf association was taken this week in connection with the closed Canadian women's golf championship. A score of players who qualified under a certain age limit, which will not be made public, played medal tournament and the event was so successful that those who competed decided to take the matter up with the various clubs affiliated with the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union during the winter months, and if the proposal receives the support expected a meeting will be held at which the Canadian Ladies' Seniors Association will be formed, officers elected and arrangements made for the first annual championship next summer.

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9 Pieces



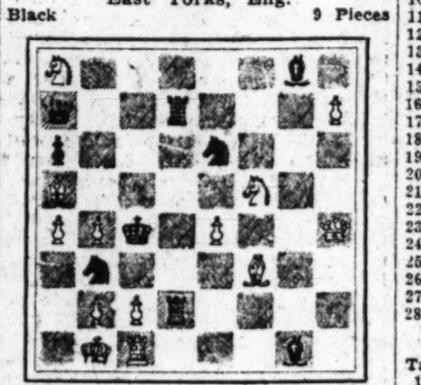
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WANTED—House parlour maid, or young girl to train; four in family; another maid kept. MRS. E. J. COOPER, "St. Leonards" Avenue Road, Leicester.

## LEBANESE SCOUTS GO ON PILGRIMAGE

BEIRUT, Syria, Aug. 12 (Special Correspondence)—An authorized by a proclamation by the Grand Lebanon in September, 1920, the Lebanese colony of Mansourah in Egypt organized a troop of Boy Scouts, and appointed a committee to arrange for a program of future activities for the new juvenile organization. This committee included Haidar Chihane as president; Dr. Kayne, vice-president; Néglig Boué, secretary; Kanje Jemayel, treasurer; Michel Semaha, Sélim Khoury, Antoine Saleh, Younès Nasser and Assad Farès.

From the first, the work of the troop was highly successful, and there was great interest in the movement. It was not long before a squad of 90 had been made up from among the pupils of the various schools in the colony, under the direction of Abdala Farès of Blkay (Mt. Lebanon) as scoutmaster. Camping and marching outfits were purchased; training was given under expert direction in all the arts and crafts that make up the manual of scouting, and eventually a set of band instruments was obtained as the foundation for a musical organization under scout auspices.

Recently the Lebanese colony at Alexandria, Egypt, has followed the lead of that at Mansourah, and has organized a scout troupe along similar lines.

Michel Semaha recently came to Beirut as a delegate from the Boy Scout troupe at Mansourah, who, he said, had decided to make a month's excursion into the Lebanon during their vacation period. They propose to march through the entire district, and are carrying with them on the trip their entire troop equipment, he declared. On behalf of the committee at Mansourah, of which he is a member, he has requested of General Gouraud that the high commissioner facilitate, as far as Beirut, the transport of 50 members of the Mansourah troupe. Much interest is evident here in the expedition.

## POST WANTED

ORGANIZER and secretary requires post immediately, very experienced, qualified, and diplomatic education; industrial, political and journalistic experience; shorthand, typewriting, accounts and general work. Box 7919. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

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TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING,

# THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## Moscow's Small State Theater and Director, Prince Sumbatoff

New York, Sept. 15

Special Correspondence

AFTER nearly four years of intellectual and aesthetic blockade of Russia—a blockade even more rigorous than the physical—the story of what has happened in the theaters of Moscow and Petrograd since the first winter after the Revolution, when I made an exhaustive survey, is beginning to sift through in the restored mails and on the lips of those random travelers to American shores who come direct from intimate contact with the situation.

The general trend of the theater during those four years—from complete state subsidy and operation and control and attempts to develop a proletarian drama to the return to private management and the old repertoire—has been told in some of the magazines. But the intimate, personal story of what has happened to individual institutions of first order and importance has been extremely difficult to obtain. Something has been learned of the progress of the Moscow Art Theater and the Moscow Kamerny Theater as a result of the desire of these two companies to come to America. The chronicle of the more obscure but traditionally significant Small State Theater of Moscow has had to await the arrival in New York of a practical worker in the theater who has kept in close contact with all of the events of these obscure seasons.

Report by Archangelsky

That man is Alexei Archangelsky, composer of the impish "Katinka," one of the best-known numbers in Balfi's Chauve-Souris, at the Century Roof Theatre, New York. Since 1912 Mr. Archangelsky has been musical adviser to the founder and proprietor of this Bat Theater of Moscow, Balfi. Archangelsky has recently rejoined his life-long friend in New York, as a result of long and patient efforts on the part of Morris Gest to extricate him from the Soviet cordon, and the outcome of his unbroken presence in Moscow the last four years, during the latter three of which he was in full charge of Balfi's home theater, has provided him with a fund of firsthand information such as only a dramatic critic or a practical worker in the theater could be expected to command.

As preface to Archangelsky's report on the present and the immediate past of the Moscow Small State Theater, let us look briefly into its more distant past and grasp the significance of this stage in the whole pattern of the modern Russian theater.

Through the Small State Theater, flanking the Theater Square in Moscow as the Great State Theater, home of opera and ballet, faces it, the roots of the modern Russian theater reach deep into the past—all the way, in fact, back to Pushkin and Gogol, to Griboyedov and Ostrovsky among the playwrights and to Mochaloff, Shchepkin and Shumsky among the actors of the nineteenth century in its earlier and middle decades. While the theaters of the rest of Europe were given over for the most part to florid oratory and rhetoric, the Russian theater, largely through the leadership of this playhouse, came to close grips with life and built itself securely into the daily existence of the people.

## A Strong Tradition

The traditional golden age of the Small State Theater, as of the entire Russian stage, came in the middle of the century when Ostrovsky was the reigning playwright under the enlightened reign of Tsar Alexander II. With the passing of Ostrovsky and the elder leaders of the company who had interpreted him, the theater fell on evil days, wasting its time on trivial imitations of French drama. But in the final years of the old century, with the emergence to power of the younger players trained in the golden age, its fortunes waxed once more, with Shakespeare and Molière and Schiller vying with the continuing Ostrovsky.

It was this younger group that produced from its numbers Prince Alexander Ivanovich Sumbatoff. For years as young and growing actor and playwright he had been known under his stage name of Youzhin. Fifteen years ago he was called to the post of leadership, and the Small State Theater as I knew it in 1912—an as it is today—has been his creation. Accepting the challenge of the Moscow Art Theater, which is soon likewise to issue challenge to America under the intrepid leadership of Morris Gest, Sumbatoff cleared from the stage of his theater all extraneous details and simplified and made more thorough all its productions. Unable to rival the younger institution in the interpretation of modern plays, he rested content with keeping alive the glories of the classical repertory. And the flavor of other days inherent in the playhouse itself gave that purpose the greater point.

## Sumbatoff's Repertoire

Prince of Georgia in the Caucasus and of sturdy stock, Sumbatoff often played at the head of his company while I was in Moscow. One of his popular roles was that of Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice." Another was that of Bolingbroke in Scriber's "Le Verre d'Eau." Still another, in which he is pictured here, was that of Fanousoff, the typical Moscow official of a century ago, in Griboyedov's "Gore ot Uma," a rôle in which I thought him a dangerous rival even of the great Stanislavsky.

Chief in his company at that time were the veteran Pravdin, with whom he alternated as Shylock and who was most amusingly at home in the robes of the old men in Ostrovsky's plays; Sadovskaya, a beloved actress of a family corresponding to the American Drews and Booths and Barrymores; Yermolova, grande dame of the Russian stage; Lyschkovskaya, an actress of Sumbatoff's own period; Gsovskaya, a young actress of marked ability, won over from the Art Theater; and many others.

And now for the picture of this



Above—Scene in Act Two of Tolstoy's "The Fruits of Enlightenment" as Performed at the Small State Theater, Moscow.

Below—Prince Alexander Ivanovich Sumbatoff (Youzhin), Director of the Moscow Small State Theater, as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice."

same theater today, the chronicle of what has happened since 1918, on the authority of Archangelsky.

## A Co-operative Theater

Unlike the newer theaters of futurist and cubist motives and methods, the Small State Theater soon found itself out of the current of contemporary thought and sympathy. Several clashes with the Soviet authorities, just as in the case of the Moscow Art Theater, seemed for a time to bode ill for its traditional policy. To that policy, however, it has clung, winning immunity from interference by proving that even in civilization in the process of remaking there is some demand, however small, for its dramatic wares.

One advantage saved and consolidated from the first hopeful year of the revolution is the co-operative organization which in 1917 replaced the imperial jurisdiction over the affairs of the company. A model of mutual responsibility and opportunity, this constitution has survived and proved its merit.

Another survival is the repertory. Ostrovsky at his best may still be seen on its stage—"Groza," or "The Whirlwind"; "Voevoda," or "A Dream on the Volga"; and "Bezpridanitsa," or "The Girl Without a Dowry." Soviet influence may be seen in the recent production of "Oliver Cromwell" by A. V. Lunatcharsky, Bolshevik Komissar of Education, in charge of the theaters as well as of the schools. But Shakespeare, too, has been saved from the past in the form of "Richard III," produced by Sanin and acted by Sumbatoff himself, and also "The Tempest."

The spectacle of artists, even tragedians, having their relaxation at the close of their work is perfectly natural. But for such artists as these to have to stoop to catch-penny devices to subsist is more tragic than the plays on their stage.

Still another survival is the school of the theater, which has not only persisted as a training ground for young players for the parent stage, but, after the example of the Moscow Art Theater, has opened its own Studio Theater to the public in a portion of the building formerly used by the Imperial Ballet School. Here, short plays and single acts from long plays are given at intervals under the management of Mme. Smirnova and the personal supervision of Sumbatoff.

Against these advantages held in the face of distressing difficulties, must be placed the losses which the company has sustained. Two of the leaders, Mme. Sadovskaya in 1919 and Ossip Pravdin, passed away a year ago. The handsome and gifted Mlle. Gsovskaya

## And a Side Show

Probably the most humiliating feature of the theater's situation today is its lack of sufficient funds to foot its bills since the playhouses were restored to private management last fall and particularly the makeshifts which it has had to adopt to counterbalance the deficit. Rumors have come in recent months of midnight cabarets and sideshows as one method by which the theaters of Moscow obtain funds to continue their work. According to Mr. Archangelsky, even the staid and dignified Small State Theater has been compelled to resort to this extremity. And so after the final curtain of one of the tragedies of Ostrovsky or Shakespeare, the company, with Prince Sumbatoff at its head, adjourns to a midnight cabaret to make enough money at lotteries, dancing and clowning to permit it to appear in Ostrovsky or Shakespeare the following night.

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Still, as Mr. Archangelsky says, Sumbatoff is the life of these after-theater sideshows. He believes in making a virtue of necessity. And his hearty good nature may even make something more than they would be with us. He has refused several tempting offers to return to his native Caucasus and take charge of theaters there, preferring to fight out the struggle in Moscow. One of the reasons may be because he has recently been placed at the head of an association of 13 of the little or neighborhood theaters which have sprung up in the capital since the revolution—the first indication of what the Russian theater will be as a result of the revolution.

OLIVER M. SAYLER.



for she, too, is a great enough artist not to fail at a task she has set herself. The character of Rose, however, is simple, naive, but inwardly tempestuous peasant girl is out of her sphere. Miss Barrymore has too much intellect and refinement for the part, save when the dramatist offers her his few great moments. The first of these is the revelation, in the first act, of her love for Christopher Flamm, and the bewilderment at the experience which this love brings; another is in the really great scene with Mrs. Flamm, a character, by the way, that was beautifully played by Miss Doris Rankin; and the last is when Rose turns like an infuriated tiger upon her persecutor, Arthur Streckmann. Dramatically, again, one wonders how a woman with this tiger-like anger in her could sink once more into a passive victim of circumstances. Hauptmann again must bear the blame. Had the play been dramatic throughout, Miss Barrymore would have been a superb Rose. It is when the play halts and wanders into monotonous dialogue that Miss Barrymore, through no fault of her own, was handicapped by her role.

J. R. C.

also seemed too unsympathetic, although the character is one difficult to play otherwise. There are many thankless roles in "Rose Bernd." Taken as a whole, however, the fault lay not in actors or production. Miss Rankin's work, for example, deserved a better play. Nor, in the final words, must Robert E. Jones' simple and perfectly suited scenery be overlooked. Everything seems to have been done with the play that could be done, but, after all, "Rose Bernd" is not interesting today.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Further Excavations in Rome

**A**RCHAEOLOGISTS can still show us streets of closely built houses and tell us of marvelous worlds under them, in which we may even discover the statue of Augustus carved in amber, or that of King Nicomedes of Bithynia in ivory. One of these archaeologists led me through the door of a small baker's shop which faces the Forum of Trajan; together we passed a counter laden with bread and then found ourselves in a cellar where sacks were stored. Here a lantern was hung on a beam, and under it a boy sat doing sums. We crept through yet another cellar and found ourselves by an iron gate that had to be unlocked before we could get to a courtyard, all in shadow, from which we looked on a sun-flecked garden. In the courtyard were broken pieces of enormous gray pillars; these, our guide said, were of oriental granite.

The garden was enclosed by high houses, all of which had for their foundation one of the semi-circular wings of the Forum of Trajan. We walked under arches and found, in one place the remnants of a wide staircase, in others half filled up passages and rooms, a few now used as places for chickens. The garden was overrun by beans dried by the sun, but through them grew amaryllis, blue hydrangeas, and red carnations. "Before the eleventh century this place must have been open to the street, as in an old book of that time, there is a print showing these arches in the street, and with no houses built above them."

I was then led out again and we walked from a narrow street into a smithy where the smith and his men were standing by a furnace. They worked in the Tabernae of Trajan's Forum. If I had been told that they had always been there, I should have believed it, for they were as much a part of the place as the strong walls of their fortress-like workshop.

From there we climbed up a steep road and stopped in front of a door which my guide opened with a large key. We found ourselves in a dark and vaulted passage from which broad steps led upward. At the top we came to the garden of a torn apart building. Here all was bare and deserted, water dripped from a broken pipe on to the stone pavement. We walked through many rooms, hunting for the entrance to the Tower of the Milizie. This tower was formerly part of the building and no one could enter to see the wonderful view of Rome from the top of it; but now the place is to be pulled down, and the tower isolated, so that, as before, it can astonish and please the visitors to Rome. Strangely enough history is silent about the date of the building of the tower; it may have been built at the beginning of



Reproduced by permission

A Southern Live Oak, From the Etching by Alfred Hatty

**W**HOMO, having once beheld it, will never forget his first glimpse of that "majestic being of nature's handiwork," the live-oak tree of the South? Probably none other of our American trees present greater contrasts of hoary age, massive grandeur, broad and accessible hospitality combined with fairy-like delicacy which is shown by this great tree of the South.

Its huge arms yearning and stretching out for a distance of forty or fifty feet in every direction, fill the beholder with awe. These great branches might suggest overpowering weight, were it not that gnarled and heavy roots extend for several feet along the ground, making wonderful hiding places for little children and giving to the visitor the assurance that they have in themselves the requisite amount of strength and power to support the great weight of the branches.

From the dark limbs of the live-oak hang long and graceful streamers and festoons of Spanish moss,

swaying lightly in the breezes, varying in tone from soft black in the deep shadows to tender grey and warm gold when touched by the late afternoon sun.

In his etching of the single tree in silhouette, Mr. Hatty has presented in a most artistic manner, a noble and majestic live-oak bearing its airy and ethereal burden of Spanish moss.

## A Texas Calendar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Texas—

Proud, violet-bordered January thrills Small February dressed in daffodils, March blushed pink in peach and apple blossoms, Shy April smiles and nods her lilac plumes. Bluebonnets hide the laughing eyes of May, And rose-embroidered June tiptoes away Ere daisies-clad July must lean her head On August's breast where waterlilies spread. In gown of goldenrod September flirts, Gay zinnias riot on October's skirts. Chrysanthemums adorn November's toque, And poinsettias deck December's cloak—

Hazel Harper Harris.

## The Coming of Italian Architecture

How gently, for instance, how pleasantly the wave of Italian architecture broke on these grassy shores! The classic line which is tragic in its simplicity and fixity had already been submerged in attempts to vary it; in England, as in France, the Gothic habit of letting each part of a building have its own roof and its own symmetry at once introduced the picturesque into the most "classic" designs.

The Italian scale, too, was at once reduced, and the Italian rhetoric in stone, the baroque and the spectacular, was obliterated. How pleasantly the Palladian forms were fitted to their English setting; how the windows were widened and subdivided, the show pediments forgotten, the wreathed urns shaved into modest globes, the pilasters sensibly broadened into panels, and the classical detail applied to the native Gothic framework, with its gables, chimneys, and high roofs; whence the delightful brood of Jacobean and Queen Anne houses; and in the next generation the so gentle, so judicious Georgian mansion, with its ruddy brick, its broad windows, and its delicate mouldings and accessories of stone. The tragic and the comic were spirited away together, and only the domestic remained.—George Santayana, in "Soliloquies in England."

I knew then what Service meant when he wrote:

"Were you ever out in the Great Alone, when the moon was awful clear,  
And the icy mountains hemmed you in with a silence you most could hear?"

An eerie feeling crept over me in the presence of this majesty of silence: a feeling of exhilaration and awe, as I thought of my remoteness from that great pulsating throng of life so many thousands of miles away. The desire to break the magic spell was irresistible, so I shouted a loud "Coo-ee!" To my astonishment the precipice immediately responded, and shouted back "Coo-ee!" It was thus I discovered one of the finest echoes I have heard in any land. I have listened to some of the most famous echoes of the Alps, mocking the yodelers and the Alphorns; but I have heard none so wonderfully clear and ringing as the voice of this Antarctic glacier. I sang to it, and joked with it, and if the sentences were short enough it reproduced them perfectly; but longer phrases sent it all a-chattering with a babel of voices that became pandemonium.

So it was here where dwelt the spirits of the Great White South! I found they lurked elsewhere, too, along the glacier wall, and now that I had by chance discovered their hiding place, I often went out to exchange a few words with them.—Herbert G. Ponting, "The Great White South."

## Spontaneity

The bad poems are spun out of the writers' heads. But let a man see three white ducks waddle across the village green in the sunshine, and express his delight in the first words that come, and it will not be a bad poem, very likely a triumphantly good one. The great mark of bad poetry is effort. The bad poets strive and cry, they toll and spin, they take thought. Good poetry comes without observation.—R. L. Gales.

## Spiritual Strength

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**T**HERE are probably few persons who have not at times longed to possess a sense of strength that knows no weariness, an endurance to perform greater tasks, a capacity to fill longer hours of service without exhaustion. The apparent regularity, however, with which exhaustion seems to follow labor, and the almost universal submission to the supposed law that inaction must follow action, that mental idleness must succeed mental energy, show the fixedness of the human belief either that strength exists wholly in matter, or that, at least, one's states of thinking are largely controlled by the conditions of the body.

The world has, to its own disadvantage, generally failed to correlate weariness and disability with such mental conditions as unwilling service, pride, resentment, self-pity, envy, fear, sorrow, lack of interest, and to see that these worn-out states of thought are always debilitating and tend to decrease one's fund of strength; so that even slight tasks seem as heavy burdens.

A buoyant thought, on the other hand, a sudden joy, has often enabled one to go with zest and freshness what, under other conditions of thinking, had seemed irksome and oppressive. Notable instances of heroic service, performed in times of general distress, have shown noble purpose to be a reservoir of strength; yet, the world has usually explained these instances of unusual endurance as abrogations of law, instead of learning from them the lesson that unselfed love has power to subjugate the body at all times.

Mrs. Eddy drew from such instances of strength or weariness, under different states of thought, spiritual strength is not demonstrated in the service of material sense. The frivolities, the excesses of sensuous living, the debasing submissions to false pleasures of materiality, are not the avenues through which divine strength can be realized, for the simple reason that acquisitiveness in wrong states of thinking turns one in a direction opposed to do, without bad results.

It is important to remember, however, that, while one may prove the unlimited strength of infinite divine Mind in the performance of every right task, spiritual strength is not demonstrated in the service of material sense. The frivolities, the ex-

cesses of sensuous living, the debasing submissions to false pleasures of materiality, are not the avenues through which divine strength can be realized, for the simple reason that acquisitiveness in wrong states of thinking turns one in a direction opposed to do, without bad results.

Par conséquent, dans la mesure où l'homme conforme son penser à la nature de l'Entendement divin, il s'allie à la source des forces inépuisables. "Ceux qui mettent leur confiance en l'Éternel," dit le prophète, "préparent de nouvelles forces. Ils élèvent leur voil comme les aigles. Ils courront, et ne se fatigueront point; ils marcheront, et ne seront jamais lassés." Quelles que puissent être les exigences du devoir, quelque grande que puisse paraître l'urgence du travail ou la force des circonstances, l'homme peut, par la compréhension et la démonstration de l'Entendement divin, se trouver à même de faire tout ce qu'il convient qu'il fasse, et cela sans fâcheux résultats.

Il est important de se rappeler, cependant, que quoique on puisse trouver la force illimitée de l'Entendement divin et infini dans l'accomplissement de toute tâche légitime, la force spirituelle ne se démontre pas dans le service du sens matériel. Les frivo- lités, les excès de la vie sensuelle, la soumission débilitante aux faux plaisirs de la matérialité, ne sont pas les voies suivant lesquelles on peut ressentir la force spirituelle, pour la simple raison que l'acquiescement aux états mentaux erronés nous porte dans une direction opposée à l'Entendement divin, la véritable source de la force, et conséquemment, il en résulte une perte de pouvoir. Si nos motifs sont sincères et nos pensées pures, et si nos efforts nous amènent à reconnaître la voie de Dieu et à y marcher, nous pouvons être certains que la force divine est toujours là pour nous soutenir en toutes circonstances et quelles que soient les conditions. "Celui dont les mains sont pures," déclarent les Ecritures, "prend de nouvelles forces."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1922

## EDITORIALS

NEGOTIATIONS with Great Britain, relative to the power, if not the right, of the United States to search vessels suspected of delivering liquor to American smugglers outside the three-mile limit of international jurisdiction fixed by the historic practice of nations, should be begun with the frank admission that it was an error to incorporate an assertion of that power in the tariff law. It was a most undiplomatic and even offensive act on the part of Congress to attempt to change, by a distinctly American enactment, a practice which has obtained because of international agreement in the past.

Officials at Washington are now saying that they do not know how the clause, assuming American jurisdiction over the seas for a distance of four marine leagues from the shores of the United States, was slipped into the tariff bill. That seems to be a not unusual state of mind on the part of American law-makers after a law has been enacted. There was never a tariff bill which had such prolonged and acrimonious discussion as the one lately enacted, and yet when it comes to be given effect there appears in it a clause for which its most strenuous supporters deny responsibility, and of the very existence of which they profess ignorance.

However, the clause is there. It is an attempt to accomplish in the wrong way something which unquestionably should and can be achieved properly. The scandal today of British ships bringing to the very boundary of the jurisdiction of the United States cargoes of liquors which they know cannot be landed in its ports except unlawfully is notorious. The business of meeting these ships, in that part of the ocean which an Irishman might describe as No Man's Land, has assumed such proportions that shipyards are reporting large orders for swift ocean-going power boats for the rum-running navy. Since the United States has made prohibition a part of its Constitution, and has indicated in an unmistakable way its purpose of enforcing this act, nothing but international hostility can spring from this situation. It stands as a menace to the unity of the English-speaking nations. But it should be corrected by diplomatic representations, and not by the enactment by Congress of a law of doubtful authority.

Secretary Hughes is at present in conference with the British Ambassador, seeking a method of checking the activities of British shipmasters in this direction. His task has been made the harder by the ill-advised action of Congress.

Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to believe that cooperation can be obtained in this matter between the two governments. Great Britain must certainly understand how great is the irritation caused to the people of the United States by the continuance of a systematic evasion of their laws by ships flying the British flag. It is evident enough that there can be methods of retaliation adopted which would sorely embarrass British shipping, even that shipping which is free from any alliance with the rum power in American ports. But retaliation, and recrimination, and the arrogant assumption by either power of absolute authority in the premises, are precisely what is not wanted. A reasonable and temperate presentation of the facts to Great Britain should unquestionably result in a recognition by that Government of the fact that there is no profit to be gained by an alliance with the outlawed liquor power which the United States is determined to destroy.

IN VIEW of the somewhat depressing pictures which have been broadcast in connection with the recent rail and coal strikes, it is satisfying to notice that, in an analysis of industrial conditions in sixty-five industrial centers recently issued by the Director-General of the United States Employment Service, a branch of the Department of Labor, a distinctly optimistic tone prevails. This analysis applies to nearly 1,500 firms, usually employing

a total of more than 1,500,000. The statement says that the soundness of business is reflected in the increased number of employed in many industries, surmounting the reaction of the rail and fuel situation, and adds that, although feeling the effects of fuel shortage, many industries show improvement.

Regarding general conditions in the State of New York, the report explains that, notwithstanding the many handicaps which business has been compelled to face, a more promising aspect has, on the whole, developed. In fact, actual shortage of all types of labor and experienced tradesmen is said to obtain throughout the State. Moreover, the supply is unequal to the demand for experienced farm hands, and with the expanding building operations there is noticed a scarcity of mechanics for the various building trades.

Of great significance are the conclusions drawn in several places in the report. For example, once it is said, "With the partial adjustment of labor controversies, the general industrial and employment situation is more reassuring." Elsewhere it says, "Despite the continued coal controversy and the existing difficulties in transportation, a more favorable turn in the industrial situation is at hand." On still another page is a statement to the effect that the textile industry is showing signs of revival, "which will boom conditions in New England." In the light of such a reassuring report, it certainly is permissible to look for an increasing improvement from now on in practically every department of business activity in America.

Surely Good  
Feeling Will  
Rule

THE situation in the Near East is precisely what might have been expected when the great powers first quarreled among themselves, and then, with a show of harmony which could deceive no one, offered the Turk four-fifths of what he demanded. Kemal, in return, seeing clearly through the illusory pretense at harmony among his opponents, and backed, if not indeed pushed forward, by an army drunken with success, avid for plunder and for outrage, demands the other fifth.

There is but one way to handle the age-old plague of Islam. That way was, after four years of bitter warfare, fixed clearly and definitely by the Treaty of Sèvres. Had the powers adhered to their determination, attained after the war in which the Turk had as ever thrown his strength into the scale against civilization, of barring him from Europe, the world would have escaped the menace which confronts it today.

It is the fashion among writers on international affairs, who like to assume a peculiarly sophisticated and possibly cynical outlook, to ascribe the dissensions existing over the treatment of the Turk wholly to the material interests and aspirations of the Christian nations involved. But even if we are to consider the problem of Asia Minor purely as a struggle over the rights to oil, or to the navigation of certain straits, or to the control of strategic points in trade, the fact remains that in setting these considerations above the plain one of duty and humanity—the Allies are sacrificing not only their spiritual good, but their material welfare as well. It is comparatively immaterial what nation controls the passage of the Dardanelles when the menace to humanity, civilization, the trade, and the future prosperity of all nations from the threatened reopening of war is considered.

How gravely that war is apprehended, how shocking to the instincts of all men irrespective of race its prospect appears is shown by the popular protest against it arising in every land. But it could have been, and can be averted in just one way, and that way is the sinking of national ambitions and antagonisms, and the co-operation of all Christendom to keep the Turk in that section which he has made his own, and from which apparently he can never be ousted. And when the expression "all Christendom" is used it does not refer alone to those nations whose position in western Europe has made them to some extent the bulwark of civilization against barbarism. It must include not only the dominions which give adherence to Great Britain, but the United States, which should, by its very power and wealth, be the leader in any united effort to stay the progress of the barbarous hordes of Islam.

THE thunders (and whispers) which have greeted the new American tariff are omnipresent, even if also impotent. Manchester and Marseilles hear them. So does Montevideo—and now Manila is clamoring. The Fordney-McCumber Act carries a paragraph, taken over verbatim et literatim from the Payne-Aldrich measure, under which the Philippine archipelago enjoys free trade with the United States. But here comes the Filipino Democratic Party to say, loudly and emphatically, that "enjoy" is the farthest possible from the right word in that connection. The native press of the insular capital is quite filled with articles tending to show that the United States is really exploiting the islands through a one-sided agreement.

The argument, cut to brief phrases, runs something in this way. Free trade between the isles and the guardian republic means economic dependence for the South Pacific people, and that militates against political independence. Furthermore, it means a great curtailment of general foreign trade, and by exactly that much means, also, a less active and diversified development of insular resources. Of annual imports running close to \$150,000,000, American merchants hold rather more than \$77,000,000, while of exports rising slightly above \$150,000,000 a year, \$57,000,000 go to the United States. There is, then, no equality of benefit resulting from the present arrangement, as it excludes much foreign competition against American goods in Philippine markets, which competition would work to the good of the markets.

Finally, it is urged that the islands be permitted to dictate their own trade relationships, not only with "the States," but with all other lands, and that, consequent to this, American goods pay (under a most favored nation agreement, of course) whatever duties are levied against foreign countries. Otherwise, all other countries should share America's free trade opportunities.

Whether or no this means the opening of a pretty debate, remains to be seen. What is certain is that here are grounds for a vast deal to be spoken and written to a text which directly and deeply affects 10,000,000 people, not only at this present, but for years to come. Perhaps even so big a subject as this readily may grow into can be well enough indicated by putting three queries:

First—Until granted their independence, are the Philippines, in matters of law, trade and development, to be held as fully a part of the United States as any of its forty-eight commonwealths?

Second—Would a tariff system designed with special reference to the islands' needs multiply their trade relations?—further commercial independence?—stimulate variety of production?—and so develop the best energies of the population?

Third—Does John Hay's "Open Door" fundamental apply here, as well as in Korea and Manchuria and China?

One need not be a cynic to believe that, trade being trade, little is less probable than a change in the new law. Also, one need not be a sensationalist to expect, tariff being tariff, that the commercial world has not heard the last of this matter.

Shall  
the Turk  
Triumph?

Pacific  
Problems  
and Some  
Propositions

## Editorial Notes

LKE most other nations of the world, New Zealand has found it necessary to enter upon a policy of retrenchment and economy. According to recent statistics, the revenue of the Dominion was falling rapidly, but this condition was in a measure discounted by a lowering of the expenditure, which for the last quarter in the fiscal year amounted to £1,500,000. The financial condition of the Dominion may be gathered when it is mentioned that returns from the income tax in 1914 amounted to £554,271 and in 1922 to more than £6,000,000, the total taxation during the same period having risen from £5,918,881 in 1914 to £16,364,902 in 1922. On the expenditure side of the ledger, what is complained of is not the heavy charges arising out of the war, for they are regarded as unavoidable, but the departmental expenditure—in other words, the salaries paid to civil servants, these being, it is contended, far too high. It is true they have more than doubled since 1914, the departmental staffs having been increased far beyond the needs of the country—at least, so it is held in certain quarters of the Dominion.

IT WILL doubtless come as a surprise to many to learn that there are more than 400,000 residents in metropolitan Boston who are either British by birth or parentage. This fact was, however, announced by Mr. Clarence M. Warner, president of the Boston Canadian Club, at the recent convention of the Associated Canadian Clubs in Hamilton, Ont., which included American delegates. Mr. Warner made the statement on the authority of Justice Frederick J. Macleod, who had himself compiled the figures from official statistics of the United States census of 1920. The total above mentioned is made up as follows: 167,375, who were born in the British Empire (not including Ireland), and 235,157, who are of British parentage. An interesting angle of the subject is that the statistics show that not only in Massachusetts, but in the whole of the United States, the total number of British, "whether measured by birth, immediate parentage or remotest ancestry," greatly outnumber all foreign groups, the Canadians, for instance, far outnumbering those of Irish birth.

IN A recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor appeared a dispatch from its Toronto correspondent to the effect that the Bolsheviks had practically obtained control of Canada's Ukrainian citizens, who number some half a million, through the medium of their children. It was stated, on the authority of the Rev. Paul Crath, Presbyterian missionary to the Ukrainians in Ontario, that "the first task of a Bolshevik teacher is to destroy all sense of religion in the pupil, which prepares the way for gross materialism." Following upon this statement by Mr. Crath, inquiries were made by the Canadian Government, with the result that it is announced that the decision has been reached to take the control of these schools completely out of the hands of the Bolshevik committees and teachers.

WHEN the Sixty-Seventh Congress of the United States adjourned sine die after ten months of legislative action it left behind it a record unusual in many respects. The Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and the coal and railway strikes projected new and unexpected problems into the regular program, but even aside from these emergencies many important legislative enactments were passed. These included the creation of the allied debt funding commission, the passage of a special appropriation bill carrying upward of \$2,250,000,000 and the confirmation by the Senate of American ambassadors and ministers to Germany, Austria and Hungary. The session also included the longest "day" on record, from April 20 to August 2.

THE assertion made recently by President E. M. Hopkins, of Dartmouth College, that too many men are going to college today is one with which many will feel disposed to disagree. It will be remembered that H. A. L. Fisher, the president of the English Board of Education, made the statement in Parliament, when presenting the estimates for the year 1917, that he was aiming to reach the ideal where every child would receive the form of education most adapted to fashion its qualities to the highest use. From such a standpoint, a properly conceived college education would with great likelihood be found even more acceptable than it is at present.

A GLANCE over the official list of delegates, from the fifty-odd nations, to the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, discloses that the workers in this organization include a number of women. Perhaps the most familiar name is that of Mrs. Anna Wicksell, substitute delegate for Sweden, who is a member of the Board of International Women Suffrage Alliance with which the National League of Women Voters is affiliated. Even Asia is thus represented, however, Miss Bidah Kosha being one of the secretaries of the delegation from Siam.

OBSEVERS and students of economics will now have the privilege of studying and analyzing the effects upon the railroads, and upon industries generally in the United States, of the conditions caused by the reported inability of the carriers to care for the tonnage of coal and grain now offered for transport. One is inclined to wait somewhat impatiently for the outcome. With more freight than can be handled, will the railroads be able to show that they can be operated at a profit?

HAVING been instrumental in destroying Smyrna, in massacring thousands upon thousands of innocent women and children, and in subjecting to indescribable tortures thousands of others, Mustapha Kemal Pasha has just issued an order that all thefts by his soldiers from the homeless refugees shall be punished by death. Was there ever a more tragic exemplification of adding insult to injury?